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Issued February 19, 1915.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, SOLICITOR.

LAWS APPLICABLE
TO THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT,

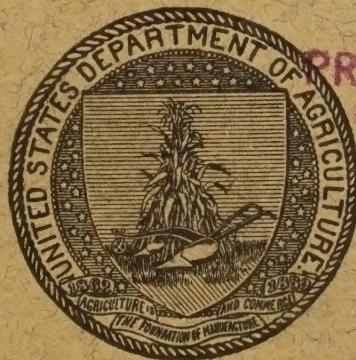
EMBRACING STATUTES AND PARTS OF STATUTES, APPLICABLE TO
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
ENACTED FROM AUGUST 28, 1912, TO
OCTOBER 24, 1914, INCLUSIVE.

Compiled by

OTIS H. GATES,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SOLICITOR
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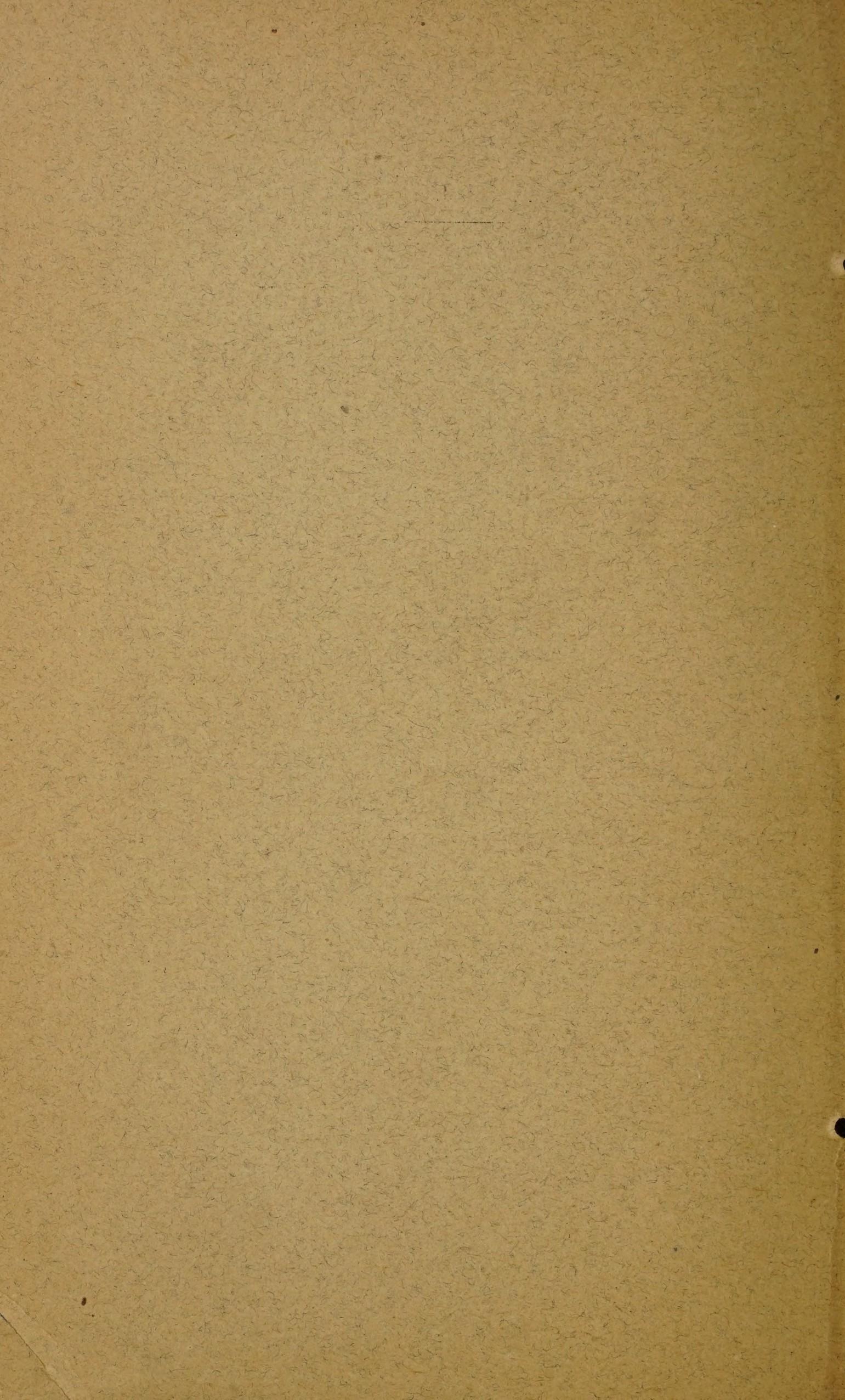
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WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1915.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,

Washington, D. C., November 13, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a digest of the laws applicable to the Department of Agriculture, compiled under my direction by Mr. Otis H. Gates, of this office, supplementing a previous compilation embracing such laws down to and including the session of Congress ending August 27, 1912.

I recommend the publication of this supplement for the use of the officers and employees of the department.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, *Solicitor.*

Hon. DAVID F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

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PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT—THE SECRETARY AND OTHER OFFICERS—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 9–33.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914. c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Plan for reorganizing, etc., the work of the Department of Agriculture; submission of plan to Congress; estimates in accordance with plan.

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to prepare a plan for reorganizing, redirecting, and systematizing the work of the Department of Agriculture as the interests of economical and efficient administration may require; such plan shall be submitted to Congress in the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen; and the estimates of expenses of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen shall be prepared and submitted in accordance therewith.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 441.

This is a paragraph, under the head "Miscellaneous," of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914. c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Maximum salary of scientific investigators or employees.

That hereafter the maximum salary of any scientific investigator, or other employee engaged in scientific work and paid from the general appropriations of the Department of Agriculture, shall not exceed at the rate of \$4,500 per annum.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 441.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

This provision supersedes a somewhat similar provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1911, act May 26, 1910, c. 256, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 20.

By the provisions of Rev. St. sec. 2687, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 288, officers, agents, and employees of the United States, serving for less than one year, shall not be allowed a greater compensation than a pro rata of their maximum compensation or salary.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Lump-sum appropriations for Department of Agriculture available for increased compensation of employees engaged in scientific or technical work; limitation as to transfers of persons employed at specific salaries.

That hereafter section seven of the Act approved August twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page

six hundred and twenty-six), and any amendments thereto, shall not apply to the payment, out of moneys appropriated or which may be hereafter appropriated in lump sum for the Department of Agriculture, for personal services of employees engaged in strictly scientific or technical work: *Provided*, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to authorize the transfer of any person employed at a specific salary and the payment of compensation from lump-sum appropriations at a rate greater than said specific salary.

Rate of compensation of officers and employees fixed.

And hereafter every officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture whose rate of compensation is specified herein shall receive compensation at the rate so specified.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 854.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

Section 7 of act August 26, 1912, c. 408, mentioned above, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 285.

Act August 24, 1912, c. 355, s. 6, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 311, requires that there shall be submitted in the Book of Estimates, following every estimate for a general or lump-sum appropriation which exceeds \$250,000, a statement showing the number of persons employed and intended to be employed, the rates of compensation paid and to be paid for each, and the amounts expended and to be expended for each other object or class of expenditures.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Expenses of delivery of lectures, giving instruction, and acquiring information at meetings, authorized.

That nothing contained in the Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and for other purposes, approved June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and twelve, shall be so construed as to prohibit the payment from the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture of expenses incidental to the delivery of lectures, the giving of instruction, or the acquiring of information at meetings by its employees on subjects relating to the work of the department authorized by law.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 854.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act, under the heading, "Miscellaneous," for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

Act June 26, 1912, c. 182, s. 8, mentioned in and construed by this provision, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 287.

The sundry civil appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1913 and 1914 contained provisions that section 8, act June 26, 1912, c. 182, should not take effect during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, respectively, except to the extent of prohibiting the payment of membership fees or dues in societies or associations, with annexed provisos that during said fiscal years, respectively, the expenses of attendance of Government officers or employees at meetings or conventions of societies or associations should be incurred only on the written authority of the heads of the executive departments, etc. The provision of the act for the fiscal year 1914, act June 23, 1913, c. 3, s. 7, is set forth on p. 101, *post*, under "Officers, Clerks, and Employees."

ACT JUNE 30, 1914. c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Leave of absence to employees of the Department of Agriculture assigned to duty in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam.

Hereafter employees of the Department of Agriculture assigned to permanent duty in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, without additional expense to the Government, be granted leave of absence not to exceed thirty days in any one year, which leave may, in exceptional and meritorious cases where an employee is ill, be extended, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, not to exceed thirty days additional in any one year.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 441.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

A provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1909, act May 23, 1908, c. 192, in substantially similar terms, authorizing the granting to employees of the Department of Agriculture "outside of the city of Washington" of leave of absence not to exceed "fifteen days" in any one year, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 22.

A provision in similar language authorizing the granting of leave of absence to employees of the Forest Service assigned to permanent duty in Alaska, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, act March 4, 1913, c. 145, is set forth on p. 60, *post*, under "Forest Service."

Provisions of act March 3, 1893, c. 211, and act July 7, 1898, c. 571, relating to leave of absence to clerks and employees in the executive departments in general, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 292, 293.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914. c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Purchase of motor vehicles and motor boats authorized; limitation on amount expended; report to Congress of amount expended.

That the lump-sum appropriations now available or herein made for the work of the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor vehicles and motor boats necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the amount to be expended under the provisions of this paragraph for such motor vehicles and motor boats shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000, and that said vehicles and boats shall be used only for official service: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, on the first day of each regular session of Congress, make a report to Congress showing the amount expended under the provisions of this paragraph for the purchase of such vehicles and boats during the preceding fiscal year.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 442.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

By provisions of act July 16, 1914, c. 141, s. 5, set forth on p. 102, *post*, no appropriation shall be used for the purchase, etc., of passenger-carrying vehicles, unless specially authorized by law, and annual detailed estimates of appropriations for such purposes are required.

Under act February 3, 1905, c. 297, s. 4, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 306, no appropriation shall be used for purchasing, maintaining, driving, or operating carriages or vehicles (other than those for the use of the President, the heads of departments, and the Secretary to the President, and those used for transporting Government property), for the personal or official use of officers or employees of the departments, etc., at Washington, unless authorized by law and provided for in terms by appropriations, and all

such carriages and vehicles shall have conspicuously painted thereon the full name of the department, etc., to which they belong.

By a provision of act March 18, 1904, c. 716, s. 3, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 305, no appropriation shall be available for paying expenses of horses and carriages or drivers therefor for the personal use of Government officers other than the President, the heads of departments, the Secretary to the President, and officials outside of the District of Columbia in the performance of their public duties.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Preparation and sale of pathological and zoological specimens; disposition of receipts.

And hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prepare and sell at cost such pathological and zoological specimens as he may deem of scientific or educational value to scientists or others engaged in the work of hygiene and sanitation: *Provided*, That all moneys received from the sale of such specimens shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 833.

This is a paragraph accompanying appropriations for "General Expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry," in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Exchange of scientific apparatus and laboratory equipment of the Department of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture may hereafter exchange general scientific apparatus and laboratory equipment purchased from any appropriation of the Department of Agriculture.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 441.

This is a provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT OCTOBER 3, 1913, c. 16. (38 Stat. 114.)

Plants, etc., and seeds, imported by Department of Agriculture, exempt from duty.

That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the articles mentioned in the following paragraphs shall, when imported into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), be exempt from duty:

* * * * *

577. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed cane, and seeds, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden.

Act October 3, 1913, c. 16, s. 1, 38 Stat. 152.

This is a paragraph of "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," cited above.

A provision in the same words was contained in act August 5, 1909, c. 6, s. 1, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 23.

ACT JUNE 23, 1913, c. 3. (38 Stat. 4.)

Central heating and power plant for Government buildings.

CENTRAL HEATING AND POWER PLANT.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to have constructed, under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the

Treasury, upon the land and wharf property of the United States hereinafter described, a central heating, lighting, and power plant, to furnish heat, light, and power for the buildings, old and new, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the buildings of the Department of Agriculture, the Treasury Building, the White House and the buildings on the grounds thereof, the State, War, and Navy Building, the Winder Building, the Mills Building, the Court of Claims Building, the buildings, old and new, of the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution Building, the Army Medical Museum Building, the Fish Commission Building, the Washington Monument, the District Building, the Post Office Department Building, and the buildings, when constructed on the site heretofore acquired, for each of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor.

The total limit of cost of such central heating, lighting, and power plant, including all necessary buildings, boilers, engines, generators, pumps, machinery appliances and equipment, tunnels, ducts, and so forth, is fixed at not to exceed the sum of \$1,494,104, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to enter into contracts to the full limit of cost hereby fixed.

Authority is given for making a cross connection between the central heating, lighting, and power plant aforesaid and the Capitol power plant, so that either plant may supply to the other electric energy in case of a breakdown or other emergency, such connection to be equipped with the necessary meters so that reimbursement may be made for the amount of current actually supplied by either of said plants to the other.

The lease dated April eighth, nineteen hundred and eight, between the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and John Miller for wharf property in the District of Columbia, situated on the Potomac River and described as structures numbered twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven, section three, as shown on the official map placed in evidence by the United States in the case of the United States against Martin F. Morris and others (One hundred and seventy-fourth United States, page one hundred and ninety-six), for a period of five years ending March fifteenth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and any interest thereunder, is terminated without compensation under the covenant contained in said lease that it may be terminated at any time without compensation by Act of Congress, and the land and property covered by said lease, being land owned by the United States fronting on Water Street between Thirteenth and Thirteenth-and-a-half Streets southwest, together with land owned by the United States on the Potomac River, fronting on Water Street, between Thirteenth-and-a-half and Fourteenth Streets southwest, are hereby designated as the site for said heating, lighting, and power plant: *Provided*, That the building or buildings of said central heating, lighting, and power plant shall be so located upon said site as to reserve a sufficient area for an asphalt plant for the District of Columbia in the event of such asphalt plant being hereafter authorized.

For the commencement of said plant the sum of \$150,000 is appropriated.

The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized and empowered to employ, without reference to the civil-service laws and regulations, on a salary basis in the Office of the Supervising Archi-

tect such technical services as may be deemed necessary in connection with the plans, specifications, and construction of the power plant herein provided for and to pay for such services at such price or rates of compensation as he may consider just and reasonable from the appropriation hereinbefore made: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$35,000 shall be available from said appropriation for such technical services: *And provided further*, That the foregoing authorization for securing the services of specially qualified persons shall be in addition to and independent of the authorizations and appropriations for personal services in the Office of the Supervising Architect otherwise made.

Act June 23, 1913, c. 3, s. 1, 38 Stat. 25.

These are paragraphs of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. An act making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen. (38 Stat. 415.)

That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, for the purposes and objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE: Secretary of Agriculture, \$12,000; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, \$5,000; Solicitor, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$3,000, and \$500 additional as custodian of buildings; private secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture, \$2,500; stenographer and executive clerk to the Secretary of Agriculture, \$2,250; one appointment clerk, \$2,000; one chief, supply division, \$2,000; one inspector, \$2,750; one law clerk, \$3,250; one law clerk, \$3,000; three law clerks, at \$2,500 each; nine law clerks, at \$2,250 each; one law clerk, \$2,200; six law clerks, at \$2,000 each; three law clerks, at \$1,800 each; three law clerks, at \$1,600 each; one expert on exhibits, \$3,000; one telegraph and telephone operator, \$1,600; four clerks, class four; ten clerks, class three; twelve clerks, class two; twenty-one clerks, class one; one auditor, \$2,000; one accountant and bookkeeper, \$2,000; eight clerks, at \$1,000 each; eight clerks, at \$900 each; one clerk, \$840; fifteen messengers or laborers, at \$840 each; eleven assistant messengers or laborers, at \$720 each; one chief engineer, \$2,000; one assistant chief engineer, \$1,400; one assistant engineer, \$1,200; two assistant engineers, at \$1,000 each; eight firemen, at \$720 each; eight elevator conductors, at \$720 each; one construction inspector, \$1,400; one cabinet-shop foreman, \$1,200; four cabinetmakers or carpenters, at \$1,200 each; two cabinetmakers or carpenters, at \$1,100 each; eight cabinetmakers or carpenters, at \$1,020 each; two cabinetmakers or carpenters, at \$900 each; one electrician, \$1,100; one electrical wireman, \$1,000; one electrical wireman, \$900; two electrician's helpers, at \$720 each; two painters, at \$1,000 each; two painters, at \$900 each; five plumbers or steam fitters, at \$1,020 each; one plumber's helper,

\$840; two plumber's helpers, at \$720 each; one blacksmith, \$900; one lieutenant of the watch, \$1,000; two lieutenants of the watch, at \$960 each; thirty-eight watchmen, at \$720 each; five mechanics, at \$1,200 each; two skilled laborers, at \$960 each; one janitor, \$900; twenty-one assistant messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$600 each; nineteen laborers or messenger boys, at \$480 each; one charwoman, \$540; two charwomen, at \$480 each; fifteen charwomen, at \$240 each; for extra labor and emergency employments, \$14,000.

Total for office of the Secretary, \$339,880.

* * * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 415.

Portions of the act, here omitted, consist of appropriations for salaries and general expenses of the Weather Bureau, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, Forest Service, Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Entomology, Bureau of Biological Survey, Division of Accounts and Disbursements, Division of Publications, Bureau of Crop Estimates, and Library. These provisions are set forth hereafter under the headings of the respective bureaus and divisions to which they pertain.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: For stationery, blank books, twine, paper, gum, dry goods, soap, brushes, brooms, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, ice, fuel, water and gas pipes, heating apparatus, furniture, carpets, and matting; for lights, freight, express charges, advertising, telegraphing, telephoning, postage, washing towels, and necessary repairs and improvements to buildings, grounds, and heating apparatus; for the purchase, subsistence, and care of horses and the purchase and repair of harness and vehicles, for official purposes only; for the payment of duties on imported articles, and the Department of Agriculture's proportionate share of the expense of the dispatch agent in New York; for official traveling expenses; and for other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for, and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the department, \$110,000.

RENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: For rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia for use of the various bureaus, divisions, and offices of the Department of Agriculture, namely:

- For Bureau of Animal Industry, \$2,220;
- For Bureau of Plant Industry, \$26,420;
- For Forest Service, \$25,075;
- For Bureau of Chemistry, \$17,320;
- For Bureau of Soils, \$306;
- For Division of Publications, \$5,000;
- For Office of Solicitor, \$2,160;
- For Office of Experiment Stations, \$5,000;
- For Office of Public Roads, \$3,500;

For additional rent in cases of emergency for any bureau, division, or office of the department, \$21,328;
In all, \$108,329.

* * * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 436.

Portions of the act, here omitted, consist of appropriations for salaries and general expenses of the Office of Experiment Stations and the Office of Public Roads. These provisions are set forth hereafter under the headings of these respective offices.

And not to exceed ten per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than ten per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency, and then only upon the written order of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Total, Department of Agriculture, for routine and ordinary work, \$19,098,832.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 439.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * *

An appropriation, here omitted, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of act April 26, 1910, c. 191, is set forth on p. 87, *post*, under "Insecticide Act of 1910."

An appropriation, here omitted, for fighting and preventing forest fires in emergency, is set forth on p. 68, *post*, under "Forest Service."

An appropriation, here omitted, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of act August 20, 1912, c. 308, is set forth on p. 88, *post*, under "Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912."

An appropriation, here omitted, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with those States in the inspection of Irish potatoes where a quarantine has been established by the Secretary of Agriculture, is set forth on p. 88, *post*, under "Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912."

OFFICE OF MARKETS: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with the marketing and distribution of farm products, and for the employment of persons and means necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$200,000.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and aid in the agricultural development of the Government reclamation projects; to assist, through demonstrations, advice, and in other ways, settlers on the projects; and for the employment of persons and means necessary, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$40,000.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and make an exhibit at the next annual meeting of the International Dry Farming Congress, to be held at Wichita, Kansas, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, illustrative of the investigations, products, and processes relating to farming in the subhumid region of the United States, including labor and all expenses in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$20,000.

* * * * *

An appropriation, here omitted, for cooperation with any State or group of States in the protection from fire of the forested watersheds of navigable streams, under the provisions of section 2 of act March 1, 1911, c. 186, is set forth on p. 68, *post*, under "Forest Service."

A paragraph, here omitted, amending section 13 of act March 1, 1911, c. 186, is set forth on p. 34, *post*, under "Forest Service."

An appropriation, here omitted, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the authorities of the States concerned, or with individuals, to make investigations and demonstrations in connection with the development of live-stock production in the cane-sugar and cotton districts of the United States, is set forth on p. 25, *post*, under "Bureau of Animal Industry."

A provision, here omitted, limiting the maximum salary of scientific investigators or other employees engaged in scientific work and paid from general appropriations of the Department of Agriculture to \$4,500, is set forth on p. 5, *ante*.

A paragraph, here omitted, authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a plan for reorganizing, redirecting, and systematizing the work of the Department of Agriculture, and providing that such plan be submitted to Congress in the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1916, and that the estimates for the Department of Agriculture for said fiscal year be prepared and submitted in accordance therewith, is set forth on p. 5, *ante*.

A paragraph, here omitted, authorizing the granting of leave of absence to employees of the department assigned to permanent duty in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam, is set forth on p. 7, *ante*.

A provision, here omitted, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange general scientific apparatus and laboratory equipment purchased from appropriations of the Department of Agriculture, is set forth on p. 8, *ante*.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make studies of cooperation among farmers in the United States in matters of rural credits and of other forms of cooperation in rural communities; to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information growing out of these studies, in order to provide a basis for broader utilization of results secured by the research, experimental and demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges and State experiment stations; and to employ such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as the Secretary may consider necessary, \$40,000.

For investigating the grading, weighing, and handling of naval stores, and preparation of definite type samples thereof, \$5,000.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to print and publish certain maps, heretofore prepared and now in the possession of the Department of Agriculture, and the reports accompanying the same, relating to the location, extent, and other features of kelp beds on the Pacific coast, \$7,000.

* * * * *

A provision, here omitted, authorizing the purchase, from available lump-sum appropriations of the Department of Agriculture, of motor vehicles and motor boats necessary in the conduct of field work, with an annexed proviso limiting the amount to be expended for such vehicles and boats, and restricting their use to official business, and a further proviso requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to report to Congress the amount so expended, is set forth on p. 7, *ante*.

Total carried by this Act for the Department of Agriculture, \$19,865,832.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 440.

The foregoing are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT JULY 21, 1914, c. 191. (38 Stat. 517.)

For completing purchase, installation, and maintenance of water meters, to be placed on the water services of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and Department of Agriculture Buildings, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, said meters to be purchased, installed, and maintained by and remain under the observation of the officer in charge of the Washington Aqueduct, \$4,300.

Act July 21, 1914, c. 191, s. 1, 38 Stat. 531.

This is a paragraph, under the heading "Washington Aqueduct," of "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes," cited above.

WEATHER BUREAU.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 33-40.)

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Traveling expenses of officers and employees of the Weather Bureau transferred from one station to another.

Hereafter officials and employees of the Weather Bureau, when transferred from one station to another for official duty, shall be allowed all traveling expenses authorized by existing laws applicable to said bureau, notwithstanding any changes in appointments that may be required by such transfers; * * *

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 830.

This is a provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

A similar provision for the allowance to officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture, when transferred from one station to another, of actual traveling expenses, including charges for the transfer of their effects and personal property used in official work, under authority and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1912, act March 4, 1911, c. 286, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 21.

Provisions for the allowance to officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture traveling on official business, of necessary railroad and steamboat fares, sleeping berth, and stateroom on steamboats, livery hire and stage fare, etc., and for a per diem allowance in addition to their regular salaries, in lieu of subsistence and all other traveling expenses, to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture under such regulations as he may prescribe, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913, act August 10, 1912, c. 284, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 21.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)**WEATHER BUREAU.**

SALARIES, WEATHER BUREAU: One chief of bureau, \$5,000; one chief clerk and executive assistant, \$3,000; one chief of division of stations and accounts, \$2,750; one chief of printing division, \$2,500; three chiefs of division, at \$2,000 each; eight clerks, class four; eleven clerks, class three; twenty-three clerks, class two; thirty clerks, class one; twenty-two clerks, at \$1,000 each; ten clerks, at \$900 each;

one telegraph operator, \$1,200; one assistant foreman of division, \$1,600; one chief compositor, \$1,400; one lithographer, \$1,500; two lithographers, at \$1,200 each; one pressman, \$1,200; five compositors, at \$1,250 each; fourteen printers, at \$1,200 each; eleven printers, at \$1,000 each; four folders and feeders, at \$720 each; one chief instrument maker, \$1,400; three instrument makers, at \$1,200 each; two skilled mechanics, at \$1,200 each; seven skilled mechanics, at \$1,000 each; one skilled mechanic, \$840; one skilled mechanic, \$720; six skilled artisans, at \$840 each; one engineer, \$1,300; one fireman and steam fitter, \$840; five firemen, at \$720 each; one captain of the watch, \$1,000; one electrician, \$1,200; one gardener, \$1,000; four repairmen, at \$840 each; six repairmen, at \$720 each; four watchmen, at \$720 each; seventeen messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$720 each; six messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$660 each; thirty-one messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$600 each; eighty-eight messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$480 each; five messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$450 each; twenty-seven messenger boys, at \$360 each; one charwoman, \$360; three charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$327,270.

GENERAL EXPENSES, WEATHER BUREAU: For carrying into effect in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States, in the West Indies, and on adjacent coasts, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Bermuda, and in Alaska, the provisions of an Act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, so far as they relate to the weather service transferred thereby to the Department of Agriculture; for the employment of professors of meteorology, district forecasters, local forecasters, meteorologists, section directors, observers, assistant observers, operators, skilled mechanics, instrument makers, assistant foremen, proof readers, compositors, pressmen, lithographers, folders and feeders, repairmen, station agents, messengers, messenger boys, laborers, special observers, displaymen and other necessary employees; for fuel, gas, electricity, freight and express charges, furniture, stationery, ice, dry goods, twine, mats, oils, paints, glass, lumber, hardware, and washing towels; for advertising; for subsistence, care, and purchase of horses and vehicles, and repairs of harness, for official purposes only; for instruments, shelters, apparatus, storm-warning towers and repairs thereto; for rent of offices; for repairs and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets abutting Weather Bureau grounds; and the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; for official traveling expenses; for telephone rentals and for telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture by agreements with the companies performing the service; for the maintenance and repair of Weather Bureau telegraph, telephone, and cable lines; and for every other expenditure required for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations and for the issuing of weather forecasts and warnings of storms, cold waves, frosts, and heavy snows, the gauging and measuring of the flow of rivers and the issuing of river forecasts and warnings; for observations and reports relating to crops and for other necessary observations and reports, including cooperation with other bureaus of the Government and

societies and institutions of learning for the dissemination of meteorological information, as follows:

For necessary expenses in the city of Washington incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology, \$122,000;

For necessary expenses outside of the city of Washington incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology, \$1,189,000, including not to exceed \$591,000 for salaries, \$120,000 for special observations and reports, \$275,000 for telegraphing and telephoning, and \$30,000 for traveling expenses;

For the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington, for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications, including the pay of additional employees, when necessary, \$26,000: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said bureau;

For the erection of a building at Neah Bay, Washington, to be constructed under the supervision of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, plans and specifications to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for all necessary labor, materials, and expenses connected with this work, \$3,000;

In all, for general expenses, \$1,340,000.

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to report to Congress at its next session the present condition and value of the tract of land consisting of eighty-four and eighty-one one-hundredths acres of land, more or less, known as Mount Weather, and located in the counties of Loudoun and Clarke, in the State of Virginia, the original cost of said land, together with the cost of the improvements thereon and the present value of such improvements, the amount which in his opinion can be realized from the sale of said real property, including buildings and other improvements, at private sale, and whether in his opinion it would be most advantageous to sell the same at public or at private sale, and to advise Congress as to whether it would be better for the Government to sell said property or to lease it. And the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, in his discretion, to discontinue the use of Mount Weather as a weather station and if necessary place a keeper in charge thereof for its protection and care, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the appropriation made herein for necessary expenses of the Weather Bureau outside of the city of Washington.

Total for the Weather Bureau, \$1,667,270.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 416.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 41-74.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914. c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Transportation from quarantined State or Territory, or portion thereof, of cattle or other live stock; provisions of act March 3, 1905, c. 1496, extended.

* * * That hereafter all the provisions of the said Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, shall apply to any railroad company or other common carrier, whose road or line forms any part of a route over which cattle or other live stock are transported in the course of shipment from any quarantined State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from the quarantined portion of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 419.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation, under "General Expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry," for carrying out the provisions of act March 3, 1905, c. 1496, in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above. A proviso in the same words was contained in the similar appropriation act for the preceding fiscal year.

Act March 3, 1905, c. 1496, mentioned in this provision, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 46.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914. c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Meat inspection law extended to reindeer.

* * * That the provisions of the meat-inspection law may be extended to the inspection of reindeer.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 420.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above, under "General Expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry," for additional expenses in carrying out the provisions of the meat inspection act, act June 30, 1906, c. 3913.

The provisions of act June 30, 1906, c. 3913, known as the meat inspection act, mentioned in this provision, as repeated and reenacted in permanent form in act March 4, 1907, c. 2907, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 61.

ACT OCTOBER 3, 1913, c. 16. (38 Stat. 114.)

Importation of neat cattle and hides thereof prohibited; suspension of prohibition as to countries free from infectious diseases; regulations; punishment for violations.

H. Subsection 1. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein pro-

vided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

H. Subsection 2. That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding subsection shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Act October 3, 1913, c. 16, 38 Stat. 195.

These are paragraphs of "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," cited above.

Provisions in the same language were contained in the tariff act of August 5, 1909, and the tariff act of July 24, 1897. The provisions in act August 5, 1909, c. 6, ss. 12, 13, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 51.

A paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1898, act April 23, 1897, c. 1, authorizing the suspension, by the President, of the prohibition of the importation of neat cattle, domestic animals, and hides, upon the certification by the Secretary of Agriculture of countries free from diseases, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 52.

Provisions prohibiting the importation of diseased or exposed neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, and authorizing the quarantine and inspection by the Secretary of Agriculture of all imported neat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, and suspension of importation by the President, are contained in act August 30, 1890, c. 839, ss. 6-10, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 53.

ACT OCTOBER 3, 1913, c. 16. (38 Stat. 114.)

Animals imported for breeding purposes; registered breed required; certificate of record and pedigree; determination of breeds by Secretary of Agriculture.

That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the articles mentioned in the following paragraphs shall, when imported into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), be exempt from duty:

* * * * *

397. Any animal imported by a citizen of the United States, specially for breeding purposes, shall be admitted free, whether intended to be used by the importer himself or for sale for such purposes: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed: *And provided further*, That the certificate of such record and pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the Department of Agriculture, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with an affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that the animal imported is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe such regulations as may be required for determining the purity of breeding and the identity of such animal: *And provided further*, That the collectors of customs shall require a certificate from the Department of Agriculture stating that such animal is pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed.

The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision.

Horses, mules, and asses straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, shall be dutiable unless brought back to the United States within six months, in which case they shall be free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to all such animals as have been imported and are in quarantine or otherwise in the custody of customs or other officers of the United States at the date of the taking effect of this Act.

398. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of breeding, exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural, polo, or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

* * * * *

619. Swine, cattle, sheep, and all other domestic live animals suitable for human food not otherwise provided for in this section.

Act October 3, 1913, c. 16, s. 1, 38 Stat. 152.

These are paragraphs of "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," cited above.

Similar provisions were contained in the tariff act of August 5, 1909, and the tariff act of July 24, 1897, as amended by act March 3, 1903, c. 998, 32 Stat. 1023. The provisions in act August 5, 1909, c. 6, s. 1, par. 492, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 53.

ACT OCTOBER 3, 1913, c. 16. (38 Stat. 114.)

Meats not admitted into United States unless healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food; meats after entry treated as domestic meats within meat inspection amendment and food and drugs act; regulations; destruction of meats refused entry and not exported.

That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the articles mentioned in the following paragraphs shall, when imported into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), be exempt from duty:

* * * * *

545. Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this section: *Provided, however*, That none of the foregoing meats shall be admitted into the United States unless the same

is healthful, wholesome and fit for human food and contains no dye, chemical, preservative, or ingredient which renders the same unhealthful, unwholesome or unfit for human food, and unless the same also complies with the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of Agriculture, and that, after entry into the United States in compliance with said rules and regulations, said imported meats shall be deemed and treated as domestic meats within the meaning of and shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and seventy-four), commonly called the Meat Inspection Amendment, and the Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, (Thirty-fourth Statutes at Large, page seven hundred and sixty-eight), commonly called the Food and Drugs Act, and that the Secretary of Agriculture be and hereby is authorized to make rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this paragraph, and that in such rules and regulations the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe the terms and conditions for the destruction for food purposes of all such meats offered for entry and refused admission into the United States unless the same be exported by the consignee within the time fixed therefor in such rules and regulations.

Act October 3, 1913, c. 16, s. 1, 38 Stat. 152.

These are provisions of "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," cited above.

The provisions of act June 30, 1906, 34 Stat. 674, mentioned in this paragraph, as reenacted and made permanent by act March 4, 1907, c. 2907, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 61.

Act June 30, 1906, c. 3915, 34 Stat. 768, mentioned in these provisions, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 187.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Sale, etc., in District of Columbia, etc., and shipment from one State, Territory, or District of Columbia, into any other State, Territory, or District of Columbia, of worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful viruses, serums, toxins, etc., for domestic animals, unlawful; preparation, sale, etc., and shipment of viruses, serums, toxins, etc., for domestic animals unless prepared under regulations and at licensed establishments, prohibited; importation of viruses, serums, toxins, etc., without permit, and worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful viruses, serums, toxins, etc., prohibited; inspection of imported viruses, serums, toxins, etc.; regulations to prevent sale, etc., and shipment of worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful viruses, serums, toxins, etc.; licensing of establishments; permits for importation; inspection of establishments; violations of act; penalty; appropriation for carrying out act.

That from and after July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to prepare, sell, barter, or exchange in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, or in any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, or to ship or deliver for shipment from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and no person, firm, or corporation shall prepare, sell, barter, exchange, or ship as aforesaid any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured within the United States and intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, unless and

until the said virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product shall have been prepared, under and in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture as hereinafter authorized. That the importation into the United States, without a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and the importation of any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals, are hereby prohibited. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cause the Bureau of Animal Industry to examine and inspect all viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, for use in the treatment of domestic animals, which are being imported or offered for importation into the United States, to determine whether such viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products are worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful, and if it shall appear that any such virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product, for use in the treatment of domestic animals, is worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful, the same shall be denied entry and shall be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner or importer. That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and hereby is, authorized to make and promulgate from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary to prevent the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid of any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and to issue, suspend, and revoke licenses for the maintenance of establishments for the preparation of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, for use in the treatment of domestic animals, intended for sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to issue permits for the importation into the United States of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, for use in the treatment of domestic animals, which are not worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful. All licenses issued under authority of this Act to establishments where such viruses, serums, toxins, or analogous products are prepared for sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid, shall be issued on condition that the licensee shall permit the inspection of such establishments and of such products and their preparation; and the Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any permit or license issued under authority of this Act, after opportunity for hearing has been granted the licensee or importer, when the Secretary of Agriculture is satisfied that such license or permit is being used to facilitate or effect the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid, or the importation into the United States of any worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals. That any officer, agent, or employee of the Department of Agriculture duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose may, at any hour during the daytime or nighttime, enter and inspect any establishment licensed under this Act where any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product for use in the treatment of domestic animals is prepared for sale, barter, exchange, or shipment as aforesaid. That any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of

the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, for the purposes and objects of this Act, the sum of \$25,000, which appropriation shall become available on July first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and may be expended at any time before July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen;

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 832.

These are provisions accompanying appropriations for "General Expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry," in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

Provision is made for carrying out these provisions, in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, act June 30, 1914, c. 131, under "General Expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry," set forth below.

An appropriation for expenditure in carrying on examinations and inspections authorized by the above provisions, and for the enforcement of the provisions, including the detection of violations thereof, is made in act February 23, 1914, c. 26, set forth below.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY: One chief of bureau, \$5,000; one chief clerk, \$2,500; one editor and compiler, \$2,250; six clerks, class four; one clerk, \$1,680; thirteen clerks, class three; two clerks, at \$1,500 each; twenty-three clerks, class two; two clerks, at \$1,380 each; three clerks, at \$1,320 each; one clerk, \$1,300; one clerk, \$1,260; thirty-nine clerks, class one; one clerk, \$1,100; one clerk, \$1,080; fifty clerks, at \$1,000 each; two clerks, at \$960 each; sixty-four clerks, at \$900 each; one architect, \$2,000; one architect, \$900; one illustrator, \$1,400; one laboratory helper, \$1,020; two laboratory helpers, at \$840 each; one laboratory helper, \$720; one laboratory helper, \$600; one laboratory helper, \$480; one instrument maker, \$1,200; one carpenter, \$1,100; two carpenters, at \$1,000 each; one messenger and custodian, \$1,200; one messenger and custodian, \$1,000; one skilled laborer, \$1,000; thirty-three skilled laborers, at \$900 each; two skilled laborers, at \$840 each; three skilled laborers, at \$720 each; nine messengers, skilled laborers, or laborers, at \$840 each; ten messengers, skilled laborers, or laborers, at \$720 each; two messengers, skilled laborers, or laborers, at \$660 each; eleven laborers, messengers, or messenger boys, at \$600 each; three laborers, messengers, or messenger boys, at \$540 each; thirty-two laborers, messengers, or messenger boys, at \$480 each; six laborers, messengers, or messenger boys, at \$360 each; one watchman, \$720; one charwoman, \$600; one charwoman, \$540; eleven charwomen, at \$480 each; four charwomen, at \$360 each; one charwoman, \$300; two charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$347,030.

GENERAL EXPENSES, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and the provisions of the Act approved March third, eighteen hun-

dred and ninety-one, providing for the safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle from the United States to foreign countries, and for other purposes; the Act approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, providing for the importation of animals into the United States, and for other purposes; and the provisions of the Act of May ninth, nineteen hundred and two, extending the inspection of meats to process butter, and providing for the inspection of factories, marking of packages, and so forth; and the provisions of the Act approved February second, nineteen hundred and three, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to more effectually suppress and prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, and for other purposes; and also the provisions of the Act approved March third, nineteen hundred and five, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other live stock therefrom, and for other purposes: * * *

A proviso, here omitted, making applicable the provisions of act March 3, 1905, c. 1496, to any railroad company or common carrier whose road or line forms any part of a route over which cattle, etc., are transported from any quarantined State or Territory, etc., into any other State or Territory, etc., is set forth above.

and for carrying out the provisions of the Act of June twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation"; and for carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous products manufactured in the United States, and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals; and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and disseminate information concerning live-stock, dairy, and other animal products; to prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; to employ and pay from the appropriation herein made as many persons in the city of Washington or elsewhere as he may deem necessary; to purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, to test the same, and to disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best; to purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

For inspection and quarantine work, including all necessary expenses for the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of live stock and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and the alteration of buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the tuberculin and mallein testing of animals, \$625,520, of which sum not more than \$3,000 may be used for the construction of a superintendent's house on the

ground of the United States animal quarantine station for the port of Boston, at Littleton, Massachusetts;

For all necessary expenses for the eradication of southern cattle ticks, \$400,000, of which sum \$50,000 may be used for live-stock demonstration work, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, in areas freed of ticks, and of this amount no part shall be used in the purchase of animals for breeding purposes: *Provided, however,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the purchase of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs or expositions where the Department of Agriculture makes exhibits or demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry;

For all necessary expenses for investigations and experiments in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated-butter factories and markets, \$256,490;

For all necessary expenses for investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations, including repairs and additions to and erection of buildings absolutely necessary to carry on the experiments, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and all other necessary expenses, \$182,840: *Provided*, That of the sum thus appropriated \$30,000 may be used for experiments in the breeding and maintenance of horses for military purposes: *Provided further*, That of the sum thus appropriated \$24,500 may be used for experiments in poultry feeding and breeding, including the feeding and breeding of ostriches and investigations and experiments in the study of the ostrich industry: *And provided further*, That of the sum thus appropriated \$10,000 may be used for the importation of Corriedale and other promising breeds of sheep for breeding purposes;

For all necessary expenses for scientific investigations in diseases of animals, including the maintenance and improvement of the bureau experiment station at Bethesda, Maryland, and the necessary alterations of buildings thereon, and the necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$77,360;

For construction of buildings at bureau experiment station at Bethesda, Maryland, and bureau experiment farm at Beltsville, Maryland, \$16,500;

For general administrative work, including traveling expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such work, rent outside of the District of Columbia, office fixtures and supplies, express, freight, telegraph, telephone, and other necessary expenses, \$39,286;

In all, for general expenses, \$1,597,996.

MEAT INSPECTION, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY: For additional expenses in carrying out the provisions of the meat-inspection Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes

at Large, page six hundred and seventy-four), there is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, the sum of \$375,000: * * *

A proviso, here omitted, extending the provisions of act June 30, 1906, c. 3913, to the inspection of reindeer, is set forth above.

Total for Bureau of Animal Industry, \$2,245,026.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 418.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTION IN THE CANE-SUGAR AND COTTON DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the authorities of the States concerned, or with individuals, to make such investigations and demonstrations as may be necessary in connection with the development of live-stock production in the cane-sugar and cotton districts of the United States, \$60,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in the purchase of animals for breeding purposes.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 441.

This is a paragraph, under the heading "Miscellaneous," of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT FEBRUARY 23, 1914, c. 26. An act appropriating funds for the purpose of the investigation, treatment, and eradication of hog cholera and dourine. (38 Stat. 290.)

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$600,000, or so much thereof as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, to be expended, by and under his direction, for the purpose of the investigation, treatment, and eradication of hog cholera and dourine, including the employment of assistants, clerks, and other persons, and the payment of all other necessary expenses, in the city of Washington and elsewhere: *Provided*, That not less than \$50,000 of said sum shall be available for expenditure in carrying on examinations and inspections authorized by the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, pages eight hundred and thirty-two and eight hundred and thirty-three), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, shipment, and importation of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products for use in the treatment of domestic animals, and for the enforcement of the provisions, including detection of violations, of said Act and the regulations made thereunder: *And provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the sum hereinbefore provided shall be used for the investigation, treatment, and eradication of the disease known as dourine.

Act February 23, 1914, c. 26, 38 Stat. 290.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912,
pp. 74-85.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Expenses of purchase, distribution, etc., of seeds, plants, etc.; seeds, plants, etc., to be of best and adapted to localities; contracts for packets, etc., and packeting, etc., seeds, plants, etc.; allotment of seeds, plants, etc., to members of Congress for distribution; distribution of uncalled for allotments; report of place, quantity, price, and date of seeds purchased; diversion of appropriation forbidden; purchase and distribution of drouth-resistant seeds.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF VALUABLE SEEDS: For purchase propagation, testing, and congressional distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants; all necessary office fixtures and supplies, fuel, transportation, paper, twine, gum, postal cards, gas, electric current, rent outside of the District of Columbia, official traveling expenses, and all necessary material and repairs for putting up and distributing the same; for repairs and the employment of local and special agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$257,000. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to expend the said sum, as nearly as practicable, in the purchase, testing, and distribution of such valuable seeds, bulbs, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, the best he can obtain at public or private sale, and such as shall be suitable for the respective localities to which the same are to be apportioned, and in which same are to be distributed as hereinafter stated, and such seeds so purchased shall include a variety of vegetable and flower seeds suitable for planting and culture in the various sections of the United States: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, after due advertisement and on competitive bids, is authorized to award the contract for the supplying of printed packets and envelopes and the packeting, assembling, and mailing of the seeds, bulbs, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants, or any part thereof, for a period of not more than five years nor less than one year, if by such action he can best protect the interests of the United States. An equal proportion of five-sixths of all seeds, bulbs, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants shall, upon their request, after due notification by the Secretary of Agriculture that the allotment to their respective districts is ready for distribution, be supplied to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress for distribution among their constituents, or mailed by the department upon the receipt of their addressed franks, in packages of such weight as the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General may jointly determine: *Provided, however*, That upon each envelope or wrapper containing packages of seeds the contents thereof shall be plainly indicated, and the Secretary shall not distribute to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate seeds entirely unfit for the climate and locality he represents, but shall distribute the same so that each Member may have seeds of equal value, as near as may be, and the best adapted to the locality he represents: *Provided, also*, That the seeds allotted to Senators and Representatives for distribution in the districts embraced within the twenty-fifth and thirty-fourth parallels of latitude shall be ready for delivery not later than the tenth day of January: *Provided, also*, That any portion of the allotments to Senators, Representatives,

and Delegates in Congress remaining uncalled for on the first day of April shall be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture, giving preference to those persons whose names and addresses have been furnished by Senators and Representatives in Congress, and who have not before during the same season been supplied by the department: *And provided also,* That the Secretary shall report, as provided in this Act, the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, and the date of purchase; but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from sending seeds to those who apply for the same. And the amount herein appropriated shall not be diverted or used for any other purpose but for the purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of valuable seeds, bulbs, mulberry and other rare and valuable trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 423.

These are provisions contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above, and are reenactments, with alterations and additions, of those contained in the agricultural appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1881 and thereafter.

"It is questionable to what extent, if at all, its provisions can be considered permanent, or whether each is in force only in relation to the particular appropriation made by the act in which each appears." (*Compiler's note, 1 Supp. U. S. Rev. St.* 773.)

Provisions that seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture or by members of Congress may pass through the mails free of charge, contained in act March 3, 1875, c. 128, s. 7, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 76.

Provisions for the printing and furnishing by the Public Printer of franks required for sending out seeds on Congressional orders are contained in Res. May 19, 1902, No. 23, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 77.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY: One physiologist and pathologist, who shall be chief of bureau, \$5,000; one chief clerk, \$3,000; one executive assistant in seed distribution, \$2,500; one officer in charge of publications, \$2,250; one landscape gardener, \$1,800; one officer in charge of records, \$2,250; one superintendent of seed weighing and mailing, \$2,000; one executive clerk, \$2,250; three executive clerks, at \$1,980 each; one assistant superintendent of seed warehouse, \$1,400; one seed inspector, \$1,000; nine clerks, class four; fourteen clerks, class three; two clerks, at \$1,500 each; twenty-one clerks, class two; fifty-two clerks, class one; one clerk, \$1,080; nine clerks, at \$1,020 each; thirty-three clerks, at \$1,000 each; fifty-five clerks, at \$900 each; thirty clerks, at \$840 each; eighteen clerks, at \$720 each; one laborer, \$780; forty-two messengers or laborers, at \$720 each; twelve messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$660 each; twenty-six messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$600 each; one artist, \$1,620; one clerk or artist, \$1,200; one photographer, \$1,400; one photographer, \$1,200; one photographer, \$900; one photographer, \$840; one laboratory aid, \$1,440; one laboratory aid, \$1,380; three laboratory aids or clerks, at \$1,200 each; one laboratory aid or clerk, \$1,080; two laboratory aids or clerks, at \$1,020 each; five laboratory aids, at \$840 each;

eight laboratory aids, at \$720 each; six laboratory aids, at \$600 each; one laboratory apprentice, \$720; two map tracers, at \$720 each; two map tracers, at \$600 each; two gardeners, at \$1,440 each; four gardeners, at \$1,200 each; eight gardeners, at \$1,100 each; fifteen gardeners, at \$900 each; nineteen gardeners, at \$780 each; two skilled laborers, at \$960 each; two skilled laborers, at \$900 each; three skilled laborers, at \$840 each; one assistant in technology, \$1,400; one assistant in technology, \$1,380; one mechanical assistant, \$1,200; one blacksmith, \$900; one carpenter, \$900; one painter, \$900; one teamster, \$840; one teamster, \$600; twenty-one laborers, at \$540 each; twenty-seven laborers, messengers, or messenger boys, at \$480 each; four laborers or charwomen, at \$480 each; two laborers or charwomen, at \$360 each; two laborers, at \$420 each; fifteen charwomen, at \$240 each; eleven messenger boys, at \$360 each; six messenger boys, at \$300 each; in all, \$478,170.

GENERAL EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY: For all necessary expenses in the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, in cooperation with other branches of the department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers, and for the erection of necessary farm buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected shall not exceed \$1,500; for field and station expenses, including fences, drains, and other farm improvements; for repairs in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; for rent outside of the District of Columbia; and for the employment of all investigators, local and special agents, agricultural explorers, experts, clerks, illustrators, assistants, and all labor and other necessary expenses in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized, as follows:

For investigations of plant diseases, including diseases of ginseng, and pathological collections, \$37,000;

For the control of diseases of orchard and other fruits, \$52,675;

For the control of diseases of forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, including a study of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi causing the chestnut-tree bark disease, the white-pine blister rust, and other epidemic tree diseases, for the purpose of discovering new methods of control, and by putting into application methods of control already discovered, \$69,510;

For the control of diseases of cotton, potatoes, truck crops, forage crops, drug and related plants, \$46,000, of which sum \$1,000 shall be immediately available;

For investigating the physiology of crop plants and for testing and breeding varieties thereof, \$44,540;

For soil-bacteriology and plant-nutrition investigations, \$35,000;

For acclimatization and adaptation investigations of cotton, corn, and other crops introduced from tropical regions, and for the improvement of cotton by cultural methods, breeding, and selection, \$38,000;

For the investigation, testing, and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils, and related products and by-products, and for general physiological and fermentation investigations, \$55,380;

For crop technological and fiber plant investigations, \$10,010;

For investigating the ginning, handling, grading, baling, gin compressing, and wrapping of cotton, and the establishment and demonstration of standards for the different grades thereof, and for carrying into effect the provisions of law relating thereto, \$91,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$10,000 may be used for furnishing the official grades as standardized by the Government and samples of the bleached and unbleached yarns made from such grades, showing the waste, tensile strength, and bleaching quality thereof, to such primary cotton markets as organize associations for the purpose of receiving and caring for them under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, such official grades and samples of yarns to be furnished upon the request of any such association at not to exceed the actual cost of the preparation of such official grades and samples of yarn: *Provided further*, That of the sum thus appropriated \$60,000 is to be used for testing the waste, tensile strength, and bleaching qualities of the different grades of cotton as standardized by the Government in order to determine their relative spinning values and for demonstrating the results of such tests;

For investigating the handling, grading, and transportation of grain, and the fixing of definite grades thereof, \$76,320;

For biophysical investigations in connection with the various lines of work herein authorized, \$25,000;

For studying and testing commercial seeds, including the testing of samples of seeds of grasses, clover, or alfalfa, and lawn-grass seeds secured in the open market, and where such samples are found to be adulterated or misbranded the results of the tests shall be published, together with the names of the persons by whom the seeds were offered for sale, \$28,700;

For the investigation and improvement of cereals and methods of cereal production, and the study of cereal diseases, and for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, and for the investigation and improvement of broom corn and methods of broom-corn production, \$135,405: *Provided*, That not less than \$40,000 shall be set aside for the study of corn improvement and methods of corn production;

For the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling, \$25,000;

For testing and breeding fibrous plants, including the testing of flax straw, in cooperation with the North Dakota Agricultural College, which may be used for paper making, \$10,840;

For the breeding and physiological study of alkali-resistant and drought-resistant crops, \$22,280;

For sugar beet investigations, including studies of diseases and the improvement of the beet and methods of culture, and to determine for each sugar-beet area the agricultural operations required to insure a stable agriculture, \$41,495: *Provided*, That of this sum \$10,000 may be used for investigations in connection with the production of table sirup, including the breeding, culture, and diseases of cane, and the methods of manufacture, standardization, and marketing of sirup, and the utilization of cane by-products;

For investigations in economic and systematic botany and the improvement and utilization of wild plants and grazing lands, \$24,000;

To investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of farm management and farm practice, \$240,000: *Provided*, That of the amount hereby appropriated the sum of \$9,180 may be used in the investigation and utilization of cacti and other dry-land plants as food for stock;

For farmers' cooperative demonstration work outside of the cotton belt, \$400,000;

For farmers' cooperative demonstrations and for the study and demonstration of the best methods of meeting the ravages of the cotton-boll weevil, \$673,240: *Provided*, That the expense of such service shall be defrayed from this appropriation and such cooperative funds as may be voluntarily contributed by State, county, and municipal agencies, associations of farmers and individual farmers, universities, colleges, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, other local associations of business men, business organizations, and individuals within the State;

For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under subhumid, semiarid or dry-land conditions, \$160,000: *Provided*, That the limitation in this Act as to the cost of farm buildings shall not apply to this paragraph;

For studying methods of clearing off "logged off" lands with a view to their utilization for agricultural and dairying purposes; for their irrigation; for testing powders in clearing them; and for the utilization of by-products arising in the process of clearing, in cooperation with the States, companies, or individuals, or otherwise, \$5,000;

For investigations in connection with western irrigation agriculture, the utilization of lands reclaimed under the reclamation Act, and other areas in the arid and semiarid regions, \$70,380;

For the investigation and improvement of fruits, and the methods of fruit growing, harvesting, packing, storing, handling, and shipping, and for experimental shipments of fruits within the United States and to foreign countries, \$107,500;

To cultivate and care for experimental gardens and grounds, manage and maintain conservatories, greenhouses, and plant and fruit propagating houses, \$11,690;

For horticultural investigations, including the study of producing, handling, and shipping truck and related crops, including potatoes, and the study of landscape and vegetable gardening, floriculture, and related subjects, \$56,320;

For continuing the necessary improvements to establish and maintain a general experiment farm and agricultural station on the Arlington estate, in the State of Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April eighteenth, nineteen hundred, \$15,000;

For investigations in foreign seed and plant introduction, including the study, collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions, and for experiments with reference to their introduction and cultivation in this country, \$74,600;

For the purchase, propagation, testing, and distribution of new and rare seeds, and for the investigation and improvement of grasses, alfalfa, clover, and other forage crops, \$166,500: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$100,000 may be used for the purchase and distribution of such new and rare seeds;

For general administrative expenses connected with the above-mentioned lines of investigation, including the office of the chief of bureau, the assistant chief of bureau, the chief clerk, the officers in charge of publications, records, supplies, and property, and for miscellaneous expenses incident thereto, \$32,490;

In all, for general expenses, \$2,880,875.

* * * * *

Provisions, here omitted, relating to the purchase, propagation, testing, and distribution of valuable seeds, etc., are set forth above.

Total for Bureau of Plant Industry, \$3,616,045.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 420.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

FOREST SERVICE.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 86-183.)

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Selection, etc., of lands within national forests that may be opened to settlement and entry under homestead laws; appropriation therefor; allotment for expenses of examination, survey, and platting of lands listed within national forests chiefly valuable for agriculture; surveys, etc., to be made by employees of Forest Service; unexpended balances for surveying and listing lands reappropriated.

That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed and required to select, classify, and segregate, as soon as practicable, all lands within the boundaries of national forests that may be opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws applicable to the national forests, and the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$35,000 of this sum may be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for the examination, survey, and platting of certain lands now listed or to be listed within national forests chiefly valuable for agriculture and describing such lands by metes and bounds, as required by the act of June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statute, page two hundred and thirty-three), and the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (Thirtieth Statute, page ten hundred and ninety-five), and hereafter such surveys, and the plats and field notes thereof, shall be made by employees of the Forest Service, to be designated by the United States surveyor general, and such surveys and the plats and field notes thereof shall be approved by the United States surveyor general: * * *

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 842.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

A similar provision directing and requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to select, classify, and segregate, as soon as practicable, all lands within the boundaries of national forests that may be opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws applicable to the national

forests, and making an appropriation for the purposes, and also an appropriation of \$35,000 for survey and listing of lands within forest reserves chiefly valuable for agriculture, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913, act August 10, 1912, c. 284, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 182.

In addition to the \$35,000 made available by the proviso above set forth for expenditure under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for the examination, survey, and platting of certain lands listed within national forests chiefly valuable for agriculture and describing such lands by metes and bounds, any unexpended balance of an appropriation for these purposes, made in the agricultural appropriation act for the preceding fiscal year, was continued and made available for the fiscal year 1914 by a second proviso annexed to the provisions above set forth. Further appropriations for the same purposes, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, act June 30, 1914, c. 131, are set forth on p. 66, *post*.

Act June 11, 1906, c. 3074, and provisions of act March 3, 1899, c. 424, mentioned above, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 137 and p. 86, respectively.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Export of timber and other forest products from national forests.

* * * and the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, permit timber and other forest products cut or removed from the national forests to be exported from the State, Territory, or the District of Alaska in which said forests are respectively situated; * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 425.

This is a provision accompanying an appropriation under "General Expenses, Forest Service," in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

A provision in the same language was contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the preceding fiscal year. Provisions in similar language, but with certain exceptions applicable to the Black Hills and Harney National Forests in South Dakota, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913, act August 10, 1912, c. 284, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 92.

Pulp wood or wood pulp manufactured from timber in Alaska may be exported therefrom under act February 1, 1905, c. 288, s. 2, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 93.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Timber for telephone lines, for protection of national forests from fire.

* * * That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he may deem it necessary for the protection of the national forests from fire, may permit the use of timber free of charge for the construction of telephone lines: * * *

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 843.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation for the administration, protection, and development of the national forests, in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Expenditure of part of money received from national forests for construction and maintenance of roads and trails; cooperation with State or Territorial authorities.

That hereafter an additional ten per centum of all moneys received from the national forests during each fiscal year shall be available

at the end thereof, to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which such proceeds are derived; but the Secretary of Agriculture may, whenever practicable, in the construction and maintenance of such roads, secure the cooperation or aid of the proper State or Territorial authorities in the furtherance of any system of highways of which such roads may be made a part; * * *

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 843.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

A paragraph in similar terms, but without the word "hereafter" and applicable only to moneys received from the national forests during the fiscal year 1912, was contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Restriction on the construction, etc., of buildings or improvements for forest ranger stations on homestead lands in forest reservations.

* * * That hereafter no part of the appropriation made by this act shall be used for the construction, repair, maintenance, or use of buildings or improvements made for forest ranger stations within the inclosed fields of bona fide homestead settlers who have established residence upon their homestead lands prior to the date of the establishment of the forest reservation in which the homestead lands are situated, without the consent of the homesteader; * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 425.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation under "General Expenses, Forest Service," in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Disposal of contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations, protection, and improvement; report to Congress.

That hereafter all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations, or the protection and improvement of the national forests, shall be covered into the Treasury and shall constitute a special fund, which is hereby appropriated and made available until expended, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, for the payment of the expenses of said investigations, protection, or improvements by the Forest Service, and for refunds to the contributors of amounts heretofore or hereafter paid in by them in excess of their share of the cost of said investigations, protection, or improvements: *Provided*, That annual report shall be made to Congress of all such moneys so received as contributions for such cooperative work.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 430.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

A similar provision, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907, act June 30, 1906, c. 3913, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 94, is superseded by this provision.

A provision for the disposal of all money received by or on account of the Forest Service for timber, or from any other source of forest reserva-

tion revenue, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1908, act March 4, 1907, c. 2907, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 94; and an amendment thereof, contained in the similar act for the fiscal year 1912, act March 4, 1911, c. 238, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 95.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Amendment of section 9, act March 1, 1911, c. 186.

That section nine of the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and eleven (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page nine hundred and sixty-one), entitled "An Act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," be amended to read as follows:

Acquisition of lands by the United States not defeated by rights of way, easements, and reservations not interfering with use of lands; rights of way, easements, and reservations retained by owner subject to regulations, etc.

"That such acquisition by the United States shall in no case be defeated because of located or defined rights of way, easements, and reservations, which, from their nature will, in the opinion of the National Forest Reservation Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture, in no manner interfere with the use of the lands so encumbered, for the purposes of the Act: *Provided*, That such rights of way, easements, and reservations retained by the owner from whom the United States receives title, shall be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for their occupation, use, operation, protection, and administration, and that such rules and regulations shall be expressed in and made part of the written instrument conveying title to the lands to the United States; and the use, occupation, and operation of such rights of way, easements, and reservations shall be under, subject to, and in obedience with the rules and regulations so expressed."

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 855.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act, under the heading "Miscellaneous," for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

Section 9, act March 1, 1911, c. 186, mentioned and amended by these provisions, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 100.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Amendment of section 13 of act March 1, 1911, c. 186.

That section thirteen of the Act entitled "An Act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," approved March first, nineteen hundred and eleven (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page nine hundred and sixty-three), is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" in the first line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 441.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

Section 13 of act March 1, 1911, c. 186, mentioned in and amended by this paragraph, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 101.

ACT AUGUST 24, 1914, c. 285. An act to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pike National Forest. (38 Stat. 705.)

Certain lands in Colorado reserved and made a part of Pike National Forest.

That all lands in the State of Colorado, hereinafter described, to wit:

In township five south, range seventy-one west, sixth principal meridian: West half of southwest quarter, section twenty; southeast quarter of northeast quarter, east half of southeast quarter, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section twenty-eight; east half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section twenty-nine; west half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, south half of southwest quarter, section thirty-one; northeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, southeast quarter of southeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, southwest quarter, section thirty-two.

In township sixth south, range seventy-one west, sixth principal meridian: North half of northwest quarter, section five; west half of northeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, northwest quarter of northwest quarter, east half of southwest quarter, section six; northwest quarter of northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, section seven.

In township four south, range seventy-two west, sixth principal meridian: Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, south half of lots two and three, southwest quarter, including lots four, five, and six, section nineteen; south half of southwest quarter, section twenty; west half of southwest quarter, section twenty-nine; south half of southeast quarter, north half of lot one, all of lots two, three, and four, north half of lot five, south half of lot six, section thirty; south half of lot two, all of lot three, section thirty-one.

In township five south, range seventy-two west, sixth principal meridian: Northeast quarter of northeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, east half of southwest quarter, section twenty-one; south half of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, west half of southwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section twenty-two; west half of southeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section twenty-three; south half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northwest quarter, southwest quarter, section twenty-six; southeast quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of southeast quarter, northwest quarter of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section twenty-seven; south half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, section twenty-eight; northeast quarter, section twenty-nine; north half of northeast quarter, section thirty-four; west half of northwest quarter, north half of southwest quarter, section thirty-five.

In township six south, range seventy-two west, sixth principal meridian: Lot one, lot two, lot six, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, lot three, lot four, lot five, lot eight, west half of southwest quarter, southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section one; east half of lot six, all of lot seven, lot eight, southwest quarter, section two; lot ten, southeast quarter, east half of lot nine, southwest quarter, section three; northeast quarter, southeast quarter, northwest quarter, north half of southwest quarter, southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section ten; all of section eleven; west half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, northwest quarter, southwest quarter, section twelve; north half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, southwest quarter, section thirteen; southeast quarter, northwest quarter, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section fourteen; north half of northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, section fifteen.

In township four south, range seventy-three west, sixth principal meridian: South half of northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, east half of southwest quarter, section twenty-four; total, nine thousand six hundred and eighty acres, more or less; be, and the same are hereby, reserved subject to all prior valid rights and made a part of and included in the Pike National Forest.

Act August 24, 1914, c. 285, 38 Stat. 705.

ACT APRIL 9, 1912, c. 74. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to secure for the United States title to patented lands in the Yosemite National Park, and for other purposes. (37 Stat. 80.)

Exchange of timber and lands within Yosemite National Park and Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests for patented lands in Yosemite National Park; acquisition of patented lands in Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests by exchange of Government lands; lands acquired to become part of Yosemite National Park.

SECTION 1. That the Secretaries of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, for the purpose of eliminating private holdings within the Yosemite National Park and to preserve intact timber along and adjoining the roads in the scenic portion of the park on patented lands, are hereby empowered in their discretion to obtain and accept for the United States a complete title to any and all patented lands within the boundaries of said park by the exchange of timber or timber and lands within the Yosemite National Park and the Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests for such lands and the timber thereon within the park, necessary conveyances of park and national forest timber or timber and lands to be made by said secretaries, respectively. That the secretaries of the said departments may, and are hereby authorized to, acquire title in fee by the exchange of lands of the United States for patented lands not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in the Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests, adjacent and contiguous to the Yosemite National Park, and when such patented lands are thus acquired, said lands shall become a part of the Yosemite National Park and be subject to all the provisions of the Act of October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations."

Act April 9, 1912, c. 74, s. 1, 37 Stat. 80, as amended by act April 16, 1914, c. 58, 38 Stat. 345.

Act October 1, 1890, c. 1263, mentioned in this section, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 123.

Determination of values of timber and lands; payment of expenses thereof; payment for timber in excess of value of patented lands; lands to become a part of Yosemite National Park.

SEC. 2. That the value of patented lands within the park offered in exchange, and the value of the timber on park lands proposed to be given in exchange for such patented lands, shall be ascertained in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, direct, and all expenses incident to ascertaining such values shall be paid by the owners of said patented lands, and such owners shall, before any exchange is effective, furnish the Secretary of the Interior evidence satisfactory to him of title to the patented lands offered in exchange, and if the value of the timber on park lands exceeds the value of the patented lands deeded to the Government in the exchange such excess shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior by the owners of the patented lands before any of the timber is removed from the park, and shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The same course shall be pursued in relation to exchange for timber standing near public roads on patented lands for timber to be exchanged on park lands: *Provided*, That the lands conveyed to the Government under this Act shall become a part of the Yosemite National Park.

Act April 9, 1912, c. 74, s. 2, 37 Stat. 80.

Regulations for cutting and removing timber; payment of damages.

SEC. 3. That all timber must be cut and removed from the park under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and any damage which may result to the roads or any part of the park in consequence of the cutting and removal of the timber from the reservation shall be borne by the owners of the patented lands, and bond satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior must be given for the payment of such damages, if any, as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

Act April 9, 1912, c. 74, s. 3, 37 Stat. 81.

Sale, etc., of matured, etc., timber; disposal of proceeds.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior may also sell and permit the removal of such matured or dead or down timber as he may deem necessary or advisable for the protection or improvement of the park, and the proceeds derived therefrom shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Act April 9, 1912, c. 74, s. 4, 37 Stat. 81.

ACT APRIL 14, 1914, c. 63. An act to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Caribou National Forest Reserve. (38 Stat. 346.)

Certain lands made a part of Caribou National Forest Reserve, subject to prior adverse rights.

That the following-described lands, to wit, the west half of section twenty-three and all of sections twenty-six and thirty-five, township

eleven south, range forty-five east, Boise meridian; also sections one and two east half of section ten, sections eleven to fourteen, inclusive, east half of section fifteen, east half of section twenty-two, sections twenty-three to twenty-six, inclusive, east half of section twenty-seven, and sections thirty-one to thirty-five, inclusive, township twelve south, range forty-five east, Boise meridian; also sections one to five, inclusive, north half of section ten, north half of section eleven, and north half of section twelve, township thirteen south, range forty-five east, Boise meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and withdrawn from entry and made a part of and included in the Caribou National Forest Reserve, subject to all prior valid adverse rights.

Act April 14, 1914, c. 63, 38 Stat. 346.

ACT JULY 28, 1914, c. 212. An act authorizing the exchange of certain lands within the Fishlake National Forest, Utah. (38 Stat. 556.)

Exchange of lands for privately owned lands, in Fishlake National Forest.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue patent to the Salina Land and Grazing Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Utah, for the following-described lands:

East half southwest quarter, southwest quarter southwest quarter, south half northwest quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, north half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, north half southeast quarter, southeast quarter southeast quarter, section twenty-four; east half northeast quarter, north half southwest quarter, section twenty-five; southeast quarter northeast quarter, east half southeast quarter, section thirty-five; and a strip eight chains in width extending from the northwest corner of section two, township twenty-four south, range one east, to the junction with the southeast quarter southeast quarter of section thirty-five, township twenty-three south, range one east, of the Salt Lake meridian.

Lots one, two, three, and four, section nineteen; southwest quarter northwest quarter section twenty; northwest quarter southeast quarter, northwest quarter northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter, section thirty, township twenty-three south, range two east, of the Salt Lake meridian.

Northwest quarter southwest quarter section one; east half northwest quarter, northeast quarter section eleven; west half northwest quarter, north half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, northeast half northwest quarter, southeast quarter, section twelve; said northeast half being an area of twenty acres made by drawing a line from the northwest corner of forty to the southeast corner of forty, township twenty-four south, range one east, of the Salt Lake meridian.

Southeast quarter, south half southwest quarter, section five; northwest quarter northeast quarter, lot two, southwest quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section seven; southwest quarter, east half northwest quarter, northwest quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter, north half southeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section eight, township twenty-four south, range two east, of the Salt Lake meridian, upon the transfer

by the said Salina Land and Grazing Company to the United States of the northeast quarter northwest quarter section twenty-eight; southeast quarter northeast quarter section thirty-five, township twenty-two south, range one east.

Southeast quarter northeast quarter, east half southeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section thirty-one, township twenty-two south, range two east.

Southeast quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, section eleven; west half southwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, section twelve; northwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, section thirteen; north half northeast quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, section fourteen; southeast quarter southeast quarter section twenty-two; east half west half, southwest quarter southwest quarter, section twenty-three, township twenty-three south, range one east.

Northeast quarter northeast quarter section six, township twenty-three south, range two east.

Northwest quarter southwest quarter section three; northwest quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter southeast quarter, section eleven; east half southwest quarter, southwest half southeast quarter southeast quarter, section twelve, the last forty being divided by a line drawn from the northwest corner to the southeast corner, northwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter southwest quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section thirteen; northwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, section fourteen; southwest quarter northeast quarter, and lot two, section fifteen; northeast quarter southeast quarter section twenty-one; northwest quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, section twenty-three; northwest quarter southwest quarter; southwest quarter northeast quarter, section twenty-four; northwest quarter northwest quarter section twenty-five; north half northeast quarter section twenty-six, township twenty-four south, range one east.

Lot three, south half northwest quarter section four; northeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, section nine; northwest quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, section sixteen; northwest quarter southeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest quarter, section seventeen; northeast quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, section eighteen, township twenty-four south, range two east, of the Salt Lake meridian, within the Fishlake National Forest: *Provided*, That the Attorney General of the United States shall certify that a good and sufficient title to the reconveyed lands will vest in the Government: *And provided*, That the lands reconveyed to the United States shall forthwith become a part of the Fishlake National Forest.

ACT MAY 13, 1914, c. 88. An act to consolidate certain forest lands in the Sierra National Forest, and Yosemite National Park, California. (38 Stat. 376.)

Exchange of forest lands for privately owned lands, within Sierra National Forest.

That for the purpose of preserving scenic features and consolidating certain forest lands belonging to the United States within the Sierra National Forest and the Yosemite National Park, California, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, and after obtaining and accepting for the Government of the United States of America a valid title to the land to be acquired, which title shall be approved by said Secretary of the Interior, to exchange lands belonging to the United States which are a part of the Sierra National Forest for privately owned timber lands of approximately equal value lying within the boundaries of said Sierra National Forest and the said Yosemite National Park: *Provided*, That upon the consummation of an exchange hereunder the lands acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Sierra Forest shall become a part of that national forest and that within the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park shall become a part of that park: *Provided further*, That only the following privately owned lands in the Sierra National Forest may be acquired by the United States under the exchange: North half southeast quarter and southeast quarter southeast quarter section thirty-four, southwest quarter southwest quarter section thirty-five, and all of section thirty-six, township four south, range twenty east, Mount Diablo meridian; east half northeast quarter and south half southwest quarter section thirty-two, west half northwest quarter section thirty-three, township four south, range twenty-one east, Mount Diablo meridian; southeast quarter section one, southeast quarter southeast quarter (lot sixteen) section eleven, lots three and four, southwest quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter, and southeast quarter section twelve, lots two, five, six, and seven, section thirteen, township five south, range twenty east, Mount Diablo meridian; lots two and six, section five, portion northwest quarter northwest quarter south of traverse, southwest quarter northwest quarter, portion southeast quarter northwest quarter west of traverse, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, and that portion of the southeast quarter west of the traverse, section eight, portion of northwest quarter, northeast quarter west of traverse, southwest quarter northeast quarter, portion of southeast quarter northeast quarter west of traverse, and portion of east half southeast quarter west of traverse, section seventeen, portion of northeast quarter northeast quarter west of traverse, portion southeast quarter northeast quarter west of traverse, and portion of east half southeast quarter west of traverse, section twenty, township five south, range twenty-one east, Mount Diablo meridian; and that only the northeast quarter section thirty-six, township four south, range twenty-one east, Mount Diablo meridian, in the Yosemite National Park, may be acquired by the United States under the exchange; and that only the following lands may be given in exchange by the United States: West half lot nine and west half southwest quarter section three; portion of lots four and five south of traverse, section five; portions of lots one, two, three, and five south of the traverse; portion of lot

six east of traverse; lots seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and portions of lot twenty north of traverse, section six; portion of the north half northeast quarter north of traverse line, section seven; north half northeast quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, and north half northwest quarter, section ten; southwest quarter northwest quarter and northwest quarter southwest quarter, section eleven, southwest quarter northeast quarter and southeast quarter northwest quarter, section thirteen, portion of southwest quarter northeast quarter east of traverse, section twenty, township five south, range twenty-one east, Mount Diablo meridian; southwest quarter southwest quarter section nine, northeast quarter northeast quarter (lot one) section seventeen, lot five, section eighteen, southwest quarter southwest quarter and southeast quarter southwest quarter, section nineteen, southwest quarter northwest quarter section twenty-eight, northwest quarter northeast quarter section twenty-nine, southwest quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter northwest quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, lot one, northeast quarter southwest quarter, northwest quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter, and southeast quarter southeast quarter, section thirty, township five south, range twenty-two east, Mount Diablo meridian; northeast quarter southeast quarter and south half southeast quarter, section two, north half northeast quarter section eleven, northwest quarter northeast quarter, south half northeast quarter, and northwest quarter, section twelve, township six south, range twenty-one east, Mount Diablo meridian; northeast quarter northwest quarter and south half northwest quarter, section seven, township six south, range twenty-two east, Mount Diablo meridian.

Act May 13, 1914, c. 88, 38 Stat. 376.

ACT MAY 14, 1914, c. 89. An act for the relief of Joseph Hodges. (38 Stat. 377.) Exchange of lands for privately owned lands, in Cache National Forest.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue a patent to Joseph Hodges for the following-described lands: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine; the south half of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty; the west half of the southeast quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section fifteen; the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section ten, all in township thirteen north, range five east of Salt Lake meridian, upon the transfer by the said Joseph Hodges to the United States of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section three; the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six; the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven; the south half of section sixteen, all in township fourteen north, range four east of Salt Lake meridian, situate in the Cache National Forest: *Provided*, That upon the reconveyance of the surrendered lands they will become a part of the Cache National Forest.

Act May 14, 1914, c. 89, 38 Stat. 377.

ACT JUNE 24, 1914, c. 123. An act to consolidate certain forest lands in the Ochoco National Forest, Oregon. (38 Stat. 387.)

Exchange of lands for privately owned lands, in Ochoco National Forest.

That for the purpose of consolidating the forest lands belonging to the United States within the Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, to exchange lands belonging to the United States which are part of the Ochoco National Forest for privately owned lands of substantially equal value and area lying within the exterior limits of said national forest: *Provided*, That upon consummation of an exchange hereunder the lands acquired by the United States shall thereby become a part of said Ochoco National Forest.

Act June 24, 1914, c. 123, 38 Stat. 387.

ACT OCTOBER 3, 1914, c. 314. An act granting to The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company a right of way through the Fort Wingate Military Reservation, New Mexico, and for other purposes. (38 Stat. 726.)

Right of way through Fort Wingate Military Reservation granted to Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co., for railway, telegraph, and telephone line.

That The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, of Kansas, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, granted authority, subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter set forth, to survey, locate, construct, and maintain a railway, telegraph, and telephone line into and upon Fort Wingate Military Reservation, New Mexico, to connect with its present right of way, as may be determined and approved by the Secretary of War or the chief officer of the department under whose supervision such reservation may otherwise fall.

Act October 3, 1914, c. 314, s. 1, 38 Stat. 726.

Width of right of way; additional lands; use restricted to purpose of grant; reversion on nonuser; use of constructions by other corporations, etc.; determination of compensation therefor; approval of descriptions of lands taken; compliance with regulations.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to use for all purposes of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way two hundred feet in width through said Fort Wingate Reservation, with the right to use other additional ground when cuts and fills may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of said roadbed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of the said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill, excepting, however, from said right of way hereby granted that strip or portion thereof which would be included within the limits of the present two hundred foot right of way heretofore granted to said The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and used by it as its main line right of way: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines and the use and enjoyment of the rights and privileges herein granted; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the United States: *Provided*

further, That any other person or duly organized corporation constructing a railroad along a line necessitating the crossing of said reservation may, upon obtaining a license from the Secretary of War, or from the chief officer of the department under whose supervision such reservation may otherwise fall, use the track and other constructions herein authorized to be placed upon the reservation by the said The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company upon paying just compensation; and, if the parties concerned can not agree upon the amount of such compensation, the sum or sums to be paid for said use shall be fixed by the Secretary of War or by the chief officer of the department under whose supervision such reservation may otherwise fall: *Provided further,* That before this Act shall become operative a description by metes and bounds of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be approved by the Secretary of War, or by the chief officer of the department under whose supervision such reservation may otherwise fall: *And provided further,* That the said The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, of Kansas, and other parties obtaining license from the Secretary of War or chief officer of the department under whose supervision such reservation may otherwise fall, as hereinbefore provided, shall comply with such other regulations or conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or by the chief officer of the department under whose supervision such reservation may otherwise fall.

Act October 3, 1914, c. 314, s. 2, 38 Stat. 726.

Limitation on grant.

SEC. 3. That the powers herein granted are limited to a period of fifty years unless sooner altered, amended, or repealed by Congress.

Act October 3, 1914, c. 314, s. 3, 38 Stat. 727.

Amendment or repeal of act.

SEC. 4. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Act October 3, 1914, c. 314, s. 4, 38 Stat. 727.

The Fort Wingate Military Reservation is made a part of the Zuni National Forest, subject to the use of the War Department for military purposes, by a provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913, act August 10, 1912, c. 284, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 135.

ACT DECEMBER 19, 1913, c. 4. An act granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes. (38 Stat. 242.)

Rights of way through Yosemite National Park and Stanislaus National Forest granted to city and county of San Francisco, California, for aqueducts, etc., for water supply and power plants, etc.; lands for reservoirs, etc., power houses, etc.; right to take stone, earth, etc.; maps; approval of locations in national forests.

That there is hereby granted to the city and county of San Francisco, a municipal corporation in the State of California, all necessary rights of way along such locations and of such width, not to exceed two hundred and fifty feet, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior may be required for the purposes of this Act, in,

over, and through the public lands of the United States in the counties of Tuolumne, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Alameda, in the State of California, and in, over, and through the Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest, or portions thereof, lying within the said counties, for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipes, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, and conduits for conveying water for domestic purposes and uses to the city and county of San Francisco and such other municipalities and water districts as, with the consent of the city and county of San Francisco, or in accordance with the laws of the State of California in force at the time application is made, may hereafter participate in the beneficial use of the rights and privileges granted by this Act; for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining power and electric plants, poles, and lines for generation and sale and distribution of electric energy; also for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining telephone and telegraph lines, and for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining roads, trails, bridges, tramways, railroads, and other means of locomotion, transportation, and communication, such as may be necessary or proper in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the works constructed by the grantee herein; together with such lands in the Hetch Hetchy Valley and Lake Eleanor Basin within the Yosemite National Park, and the Cherry Valley within the Stanislaus National Forest, irrespective of the width or extent of said lands, as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be actually necessary for surface or underground reservoirs, diverting and storage dams; together with such lands as the Secretary of the Interior may determine to be actually necessary for power houses, and all other structures or buildings necessary or properly incident to the construction, operation, and maintenance of said water-power and electric plants, telephone and telegraph lines, and such means of locomotion, transportation, and communication as may be established; together with the right to take, free of cost, from the public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and the Stanislaus National Forest adjacent to its right of way, within such distance as the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may determine, stone, earth, gravel, sand, tufa, and other materials of like character actually necessary to be used in the construction, operation, and repair of its said water-power and electric plants, its said telephone and telegraph lines, and its said means of locomotion, transportation, or communication, under such conditions and regulations as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, within their respective jurisdictions, for the protection of the public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and the Stanislaus National Forest: *Provided*, That said grantee shall file, as hereinafter provided, a map or maps showing the boundaries, location, and extent of said proposed rights of way and lands for the purposes hereinabove set forth: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall approve no location or change of location in the national forests unless said location or change of location shall have been approved in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 1, 38 Stat. 242.

Filing of maps.

SEC. 2. That within three years after the passage of this Act said grantee shall file with the registers of the United States land offices, in the districts where said rights of way or lands are located, a map or maps showing the boundaries, locations, and extent of said proposed rights of way and lands required for the purposes stated in section one of this Act; but no permanent construction work shall be commenced on said land until such map or maps shall have been filed as herein provided and approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however,* That any changes of location of any of said rights of way or lands may be made by said grantee before the final completion of any of said work permitted in section one hereof, by filing such additional map or maps as may be necessary to show such changes of location, said additional map or maps to be filed in the same manner as the original map or maps; but no change of location shall become valid until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of said map or maps showing changes of location of said rights of way or lands shall operate as an abandonment by the city and county of San Francisco to the extent of such change or changes of any of the rights of way or lands indicated on the original maps: *And provided further,* That any rights inuring to the grantee under this Act shall, on the approval of the map or maps referred to herein by the Secretary of the Interior, relate back to the date of the filing of said map or maps with the register of the United States Land Office as provided herein, or to the date of the filing of such maps as they may be copies of as provided for herein: *And provided further,* That with reference to any map or maps heretofore filed by said city and county of San Francisco or its grantor with any officer of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture, and approved by said department, the provisions hereof will be considered complied with by the filing by said grantee of copies of any of such map or maps with the register of the United States Land Office as provided for herein, which said map or maps and locations shall as in all other cases be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 2, 38 Stat. 243.

Rights of way granted subject to existing claims and prior rights.

SEC. 3. That the rights of way hereby granted shall not be effective over any lands upon which homestead, mining, or other existing valid claim or claims shall have been filed or made and which now in law constitute prior rights to any claim of the grantee until said grantee shall have purchased such portion or portions of such homestead, mining, or other existing valid claims as it may require for right-of-way purposes and other purposes herein set forth, and shall have procured proper relinquishments of such portion or portions of such claims, or acquired title by due process of law and just compensation paid to said entrymen or claimants, and caused proper evidence of such fact to be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the right of such entrymen or claimants to sell and of said grantee to purchase such portion or portions of such claims are hereby granted: *Provided, however,* That this Act shall not apply to any lands embraced in rights of way heretofore ap-

proved under any Act of Congress for the benefit of any parties other than said grantee or its predecessors in interest.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 3, 38 Stat. 243.

Grantee to conform to regulations; limitation on use of timber; construction by grantee of bridges, etc., fences, etc.; clearing of débris, etc., by grantee; free use of roads and trails; free use to Government of telephone and telegraph lines, etc., and railroads; sightliness and harmony of structure required; plans and designs therefor.

SEC. 4. That the said grantee shall conform to all regulations adopted and prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior governing the Yosemite National Park and by the Secretary of Agriculture governing the Stanislaus National Forest, and shall not take, cut, or destroy any timber within the Yosemite National Park or the Stanislaus National Forest, except such as may be actually necessary in order to construct, repair, and operate its said reservoirs, dams, power plants, water-power and electric works, and other structures above mentioned, but no timber shall be cut or removed from lands outside of the right of way until designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively; and it shall pay to the United States the full value of all timber and wood cut, injured, or destroyed on or adjacent to any of the rights of way and lands, as required by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That no timber shall be cut by the grantee in the Yosemite National Park except from land to be submerged or which constitutes an actual obstruction to the right or rights of way or to any road or trail provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That for and in consideration of the rights and privileges hereby granted to it the said grantee shall construct and maintain in good repair such bridges or other practicable crossings over its rights of way within the Stanislaus National Forest as may be prescribed in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture, and elsewhere on public lands along the line of said works, and within the Yosemite National Park as may be prescribed in writing by the Secretary of the Interior; and said grantee shall, as said waterworks are completed, if directed in writing by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, construct and maintain along each side of said right of way a lawful fence of such character as may be prescribed by the proper Secretary, with such suitable lanes or crossings as the aforesaid officers shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the said grantee shall clear its rights of way within the Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest and over any public land of any débris or inflammable material as directed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively; and said grantee shall permit any road or trail which it may construct over the public lands, the Yosemite National Park, or the Stanislaus National Forest to be freely used by the officials of the Government and by the public, and shall permit officials of the Government, for official business only, the free use of any telephone or telegraph lines, or equipment, or railroads that it may construct and maintain within the Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest, or on the public lands, together with the right to connect with any such telephone or telegraph lines private telephone wires for the exclusive use of said Government officials: *And provided further*, That all reservoirs, dams, conduits, power plants, water power and electric works, bridges, fences, and other structures not of a temporary character

shall be sightly and of suitable exterior design and finish so as to harmonize with the surrounding landscape and its use as a park; and for this purpose all plans and designs shall be submitted for approval to the Secretary of the Interior.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 4, 38 Stat. 243.

Disposition of lands subject to easements; diligence in construction required; limitation on periods of cessation; forfeiture of rights by grantee for lack of diligence or for cessation; delays for unforeseen difficulties excepted; compliance required of grantee with regulations.

SEC. 5. That all lands over which the rights of way mentioned in this Act shall pass shall be disposed of only subject to such easements: *Provided, however,* That the construction of the aforesaid works shall be prosecuted diligently, and no cessation of such construction shall continue for a period of three consecutive years, and in the event that the Secretary of the Interior shall find and determine that there has not been diligent prosecution of the work or of some integral and essential part thereof, or that there has been a cessation of such construction for a period of three consecutive years, then he may declare forfeited all rights of the grantee herein as to that part of the works not constructed, and request the Attorney General, on behalf of the United States, to commence suit in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of procuring a judgment declaring all such rights to that part of the works not constructed to be forfeited to the United States, and upon such request it shall be the duty of the said Attorney General to cause to be commenced and prosecuted to a final judgment such suit: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall make no such finding and take no such action if he shall find that the construction or progress of the works has been delayed or prevented by the act of God or the public enemy, or by engineering or other difficulties that could not have been reasonably foreseen and overcome, or by other special or peculiar difficulties beyond the control of the said grantee: *Provided further,* That in the exercise of the rights granted by this Act, the grantee shall at all times comply with the regulations herein authorized, and in the event of any material departure therefrom the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, may take such action as may be necessary in the courts or otherwise to enforce such regulations.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 5, 38 Stat. 244.

Restriction on sale or subletting of water or of electric energy by grantee.

SEC. 6. That the grantee is prohibited from ever selling or letting to any corporation or individual, except a municipality or a municipal water district or irrigation district, the right to sell or sublet the water or the electric energy sold or given to it or him by the said grantee: *Provided,* That the rights hereby granted shall not be sold, assigned, or transferred to any private person, corporation, or association, and in case of any attempt to so sell, assign, transfer, or convey, this grant shall revert to the Government of the United States.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 6, 38 Stat. 245.

Assignment by grantee to United States of roads and trails; annual payments by grantee to United States; application of sums.

SEC. 7. That for and in consideration of the grant by the United States as provided for in this Act the said grantee shall assign, free

of cost to the United States, all roads and trails built under the provisions hereof; and further, after the expiration of five years from the passage of this Act the grantee shall pay to the United States the sum of \$15,000 annually for a period of ten years, beginning with the expiration of the five-year period before mentioned, and for the next ten years following \$20,000 annually, and for the remainder of the term of the grant shall, unless in the discretion of Congress the annual charge should be increased or diminished, pay the sum of \$30,000 annually, said sums to be paid on the first day of July of each year. Until otherwise provided by Congress, said sums shall be kept in a separate fund by the United States, to be applied to the building and maintenance of roads and trails and other improvements in the Yosemite National Park and other national parks in the State of California. The Secretary of the Interior shall designate the uses to be made of sums paid under the provisions of this section under the conditions specified herein.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 7, 38 Stat. 245.

Meaning of word "grantee."

SEC. 8. That the word "grantee" as used herein shall be understood as meaning the city and county of San Francisco and such other municipalities of water district or water districts as may, with the consent of the city and county of San Francisco or in accordance with the laws of the State of California, hereafter participate in or succeed to the beneficial rights and privileges granted by this Act.

Act December 9, 1913, c. 4, s. 8, 38 Stat. 245.

Grant subject to observance of conditions; conditions enumerated.

SEC. 9. That this grant is made to the said grantee subject to the observance on the part of the grantee of all the conditions herein-before and hereinafter enumerated:

(a) That upon the completion of the Hetch Hetchy Dam or the Lake Eleanor Dam, in the Yosemite National Park, by the grantee, as herein specified, and upon the commencement of the use of any reservoirs thereby created by said grantee as a source of water supply for said grantee, the following sanitary regulations shall be made effective within the watershed above and around said reservoir sites so used by said grantee:

First. No human excrement, garbage, or other refuse shall be placed in the waters of any reservoir or stream or within three hundred feet thereof.

Second. All sewage from permanent camps and hotels within the watershed shall be filtered by natural percolation through porous earth or otherwise adequately purified or destroyed.

Third. No person shall bathe, wash clothes or cooking utensils, or water stock in, or in any way pollute, the water within the limits of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir or any reservoir constructed by the said grantee under the provisions of this grant, or in the streams leading thereto, within one mile of said reservoir; or, with reference to the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, in the waters from the reservoir or waters entering the river between it and the "Early intake" of the aqueduct, pending the completion of the aqueduct between "Early intake" and the Hetch Hetchy Dam site.

Fourth. The cost of the inspection necessary to secure compliance with the sanitary regulations made a part of these conditions, which inspection shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be defrayed by the said grantee.

Fifth. If at any time the sanitary regulations provided for herein shall be deemed by said grantee insufficient to protect the purity of the water supply, then the said grantee shall install a filtration plant or provide other means to guard the purity of the water. No other sanitary rules or restrictions shall be demanded by or granted to the said grantee as to the use of the watershed by campers, tourists, or the occupants of hotels and cottages.

(b) That the said grantee shall recognize the prior rights of the Modesto Irrigation District and the Turlock Irrigation District as now constituted under the laws of the State of California, or as said districts may be hereafter enlarged to contain in the aggregate not to exceed three hundred thousand acres of land, to receive two thousand three hundred and fifty second-feet of the natural daily flow of the Tuolumne River, measured at the La Grange Dam, whenever the same can be beneficially used by said irrigation districts, and that the grantee shall never interfere with said rights.

(c) That whenever said irrigation districts receive at the La Grange Dam less than two thousand three hundred and fifty second-feet of water, and when it is necessary for their beneficial use to receive more water the said grantee shall release free of charge, out of the natural daily flow of the streams which it has intercepted, so much water as may be necessary for the beneficial use of said irrigation districts not exceeding an amount which, with the waters of the Tuolumne and its tributaries, will cause a flow at La Grange Dam of two thousand three hundred and fifty second-feet; and shall also recognize the rights of the said irrigation districts to the extent of four thousand second-feet of water out of the natural daily flow of the Tuolumne River for combined direct use and collection into storage reservoirs as may be provided by said irrigation districts, during the period of sixty days immediately following and including April fifteenth of each year, and shall during such period release free of charge such quantity of water as may be necessary to secure to the said irrigation districts such four thousand second-feet flow or portion thereof as the said irrigation districts are capable of beneficially directly using and storing below Jawbone Creek: *Provided, however,* That at such times as the aggregate daily natural flow of the watershed of the Tuolumne and its tributaries measured at the La Grange Dam shall be less than said districts can beneficially use and less than two thousand three hundred and fifty second-feet, then and in that event the said grantee shall release, free of charge, the entire natural daily flow of the streams which it has under this grant intercepted.

(d) That the said grantee whenever the said irrigation districts desire water in excess of that to which they are entitled under the foregoing, shall on the written demand of the said irrigation districts sell to the said irrigation districts from the reservoir or reservoirs of the said grantee such amounts of stored water as may be needed for the beneficial use of the said irrigation districts at such a price as will return to the grantee the actual total costs of provid-

ing such stored water, such costs to be computed in accordance with the currently accepted practice of public cost accounting as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, including, however, a fair proportion of the cost to said grantee of the conduit, lands, dams, and water-supply system included in the Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor sites; upon the express condition, however, that the said grantee may require the said irrigation districts to purchase and pay for a minimum quantity of such stored water, and that the said grantee shall be entitled to receive compensation for a minimum quantity of stored water and shall not be required to sell and deliver to the said irrigation districts more than a maximum quantity of such stored water to be released during any calendar year: *Provided, however,* That if the said irrigation districts shall develop sufficient water to meet their own needs for beneficial use and shall so notify in writing the Secretary of the Interior, the said grantee shall not be required to sell or deliver to said irrigation districts the maximum or minimum amount of stored waters hereinbefore provided for, and shall release the said districts from the obligation to pay for such stored water: *And provided further,* That said grantee shall without cost to said irrigation districts return to the Tuolumne River above the La Grange Dam for the use of the said irrigation districts all surplus or waste water resulting from the development of hydroelectric energy generated by the said grantee.

(e) That such minimum and maximum amounts of such stored water to be so released during any calendar year as hereinbefore provided and the price to be paid therefor by the said irrigation districts are to be determined and fixed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(f) That the Secretary of the Interior shall revise the maximum and minimum amounts of stored water to be supplied to said irrigation districts by said grantee as hereinbefore provided, whenever the said irrigation districts have properly developed the facilities of the Davis Reservoir of the Turlock Irrigation District and the Warner-Dallas Reservoir of the Modesto Irrigation District to the fullest practicable extent up to a development not exceeding in cost \$15 per acre-foot storage capacity, and whenever additional storage has been provided by the said irrigation districts which is necessary to the economical utilization of the waters of said watershed, and also after water losses and wastes have been reduced to such reasonable minimum as will assure the economical and beneficial use of such water.

(g) That the said grantee shall not be required to furnish more than the said minimum quantity of stored water hereinbefore provided for until the said irrigation districts shall have first drawn upon their own stored water to the fullest practicable extent.

(h) That the said grantee shall not divert beyond the limits of the San Joaquin Valley any more of the waters from the Tuolumne watershed than, together with the waters which it now has or may hereafter acquire, shall be necessary for its beneficial use for domestic and other municipal purposes.

(i) That the said grantee shall, at its own expense, locate and construct, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such weirs or other suitable structures on sites to be granted, if necessary, by the United States, for accurately measuring the flow in the said

river at or above La Grange Dam, and measuring the flow into and out from the reservoirs or intakes of said districts, and into and out from any reservoirs constructed by the said grantee, and at any other point on the Tuolumne River or its tributaries, which he may designate, and fit the same with water-measuring apparatus satisfactory to said Secretary and keep such hydrographic records as he may direct, such apparatus and records to be open to inspection by any interested party at any time.

(j) That by "the flow," "natural daily flow," "aggregate daily natural flow," and "what is naturally flowing," as are used herein, is meant such flow as on any given day would flow in the Tuolumne River or its tributaries if said grantee had no storage or diversion works on the said Tuolumne watershed.

(k) That when the said grantee begins the development of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir site, it shall undertake and vigorously prosecute to completion a dam at least two hundred feet high, with a foundation capable of supporting said dam when built to its greatest economic and safe height.

(l) That the said grantee shall, upon request, sell or supply to said irrigation districts, and also to the municipalities within either or both said irrigation districts, for the use of any land owner or owners therein for pumping subsurface water for drainage or irrigation, or for the actual municipal public purposes of said municipalities (which purposes shall not include sale to private persons or corporations) any excess of electrical energy which may be generated, and which may be so beneficially used by said irrigation districts or municipalities, when any such excess of electric energy may not be required for pumping the water supply for said grantee and for the actual municipal public purposes of the said grantee (which purposes shall not include sale to private persons or corporations) at such price as will actually reimburse the said grantee for developing and maintaining and transmitting the surplus electrical energy thus sold; and no power plant shall be interposed on the line of the conduit except by the said grantee, or the lessee, as hereinafter provided, and for the purposes and within the limitations in the conditions set forth herein: *Provided*, That said grantee shall satisfy the needs of the landowners in said irrigation districts for pumping subsurface water for drainage or irrigation, and the needs of the municipalities within such irrigation districts for actual municipal public purposes, after which it may dispose of any excess electrical energy for commercial purposes.

(m) That the right of said grantee in the Tuolumne water supply to develop electric power for either municipal or commercial use is to be made conditional for twenty years following the completion of any portion of the works adapted to the generation of electrical energy, as follows: The said grantee shall within three years from the date of completion of said portion of the works install, operate, and maintain apparatus capable of developing and transmitting not less than ten thousand horsepower of electric power for municipal and commercial use, said ten thousand horsepower to be actually used or offered for use; and within ten years from the completion of said portion of the works not less than twenty thousand horsepower; and within fifteen years therefrom not less than thirty thousand horsepower; and within twenty years therefrom not less than sixty

thousand horsepower, unless in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior the public interest will be satisfied with a lesser development. The said grantee shall develop and use hydroelectric power for the use of its people and shall, at prices to be fixed under the laws of California or, in the absence of such laws, at prices approved by the Secretary of the Interior, sell or supply such power for irrigation, pumping, or other beneficial use, said prices not to be less than will return to said grantee the actual total costs of providing and supplying said power, which costs shall be computed in accordance with the currently accepted practice of public cost accounting, as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, including, however, a fair proportion of cost of conduit, lands, dams, and water-supply system; and further, said grantee shall, before using any of said water for the purpose of developing hydroelectric power, file such maps, surveys, field notes, or other data as may be required by law, and shall conform to any law existing and applicable to said subject of development of said hydroelectric power for municipal or commercial uses.

(n) That after the period of twenty years hereinbefore provided for the development, transmission, use, and sale of electric power, the Secretary of the Interior, under authorization hereby given, may require the grantee, within a time fixed by the Secretary, to develop, transmit, and use, or offer for sale, such additional power, and also such power less than sixty thousand horsepower as the grantee may have failed to develop, transmit, use, or sell, within the twenty years aforesaid, as in the judgment of said Secretary the grantee may or ought to develop under this grant, and which in his judgment the public interest demands or convenience requires; and in case of the failure of the grantee to carry out any such requirements of the Secretary of the Interior the latter is hereby authorized so to do, and he may, in such manner and form and upon such terms and conditions as he may determine, provide for the development, transmission, use, and sale of such additional power and such power not so developed, transmitted, or used by the grantee at the end of said twenty years up to sixty thousand horsepower; and for that purpose the Secretary of the Interior may take possession of and lease to such person or persons as he may designate such portion of the rights of way, structures, dams, conduits, and other property acquired or constructed by the grantee hereunder as may be necessary for the development, transmission, use, and sale of such power.

(o) That the rates or charges to be made by the grantee or by any lessee under the last preceding paragraph for the use of power for commercial purposes shall at all times conform to the laws of the State of California or, in the absence of any such statutory law, be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and in the absence of such law no rates or charges shall be made, fixed, or collected without such approval, and the grantee shall at any time, upon the demand of the Secretary of the Interior allow the latter or such person or persons as he may designate full and free access, right, and opportunity to examine and inspect all of the grantee's books, records, and accounts, and all the works constructed and property occupied hereunder by the grantee.

(p) That this grant is upon the further condition that the grantee shall construct on the north side of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir site

a scenic road or trail, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, above and along the proposed lake to such point as may be designated by the said Secretary, and also leading from said scenic road or trail a trail to the Tiltill Valley and to Lake Vernon, and a road or trail to Lake Eleanor and Cherry Valley via McGill Meadow; and likewise the said grantee shall build a wagon road from Hamilton or Smiths Station along the most feasible route adjacent to its proposed aqueduct from Groveland to Portulaca or Hog Ranch and into the Hetch Hetchy Dam site, and a road along the southerly slope of Smiths Peak from Hog Ranch past Harden Lake to a junction with the old Tioga Road, in section four, township one south, range twenty-one east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and such roads and trails made necessary by this grant, and as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Said grantee shall have the right to build and maintain such other necessary roads or trails through the public lands, for the construction and operation of its works, subject, however, to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture in the Stanislaus National Forest, and the Secretary of the Interior in the Yosemite National Park. The said grantee shall further lay and maintain a water pipe, or otherwise provide a good and sufficient supply of water for camp purposes at the Meadow, one-third of a mile, more or less, southeasterly from the Hetch Hetchy Dam site.

That all trail and road building and maintenance by the said grantee in the Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest shall be done subject to the direction and approval of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture according to their respective jurisdictions.

(q) That the said grantee shall furnish water at cost to any authorized occupant within one mile of the reservoir and in addition to the sums provided for in section seven it shall reimburse the United States Government for the actual cost of maintenance of the above roads and trails in a condition of repair as good as when constructed.

(r) That in case the Department of the Interior is called upon, by reason of any of the above conditions, to make investigations and decisions respecting the rights, benefits, or obligations specified in this Act, which investigations or decisions involve expense to the said Department of the Interior, then such expense shall be borne by said grantee.

(s) That the grantee shall file with the Secretary of the Interior, within six months after the approval of this Act, its acceptance of the terms and conditions of this grant.

(t) That the grantee herein shall convey to the United States, by proper conveyance, a good and sufficient title free from all liens and encumbrances of any nature whatever, to any and all tracts of land which are now owned by said grantee within the Yosemite National Park or that part of the national forest adjacent thereto not actually required for use under the provisions of this Act, said conveyance to be approved by and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within six months after the said grantee ceases to use such lands for the purpose of construction or repair under the provisions of this Act.

(u) That the city and county of San Francisco shall sell to the United States, for the use of the War Department, such water as the War Department may elect to take, and shall deliver the same through its system in or near the city of San Francisco to the mains

or systems of such military reservations in that vicinity as may be designated by the Secretary of War, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. In payment for such water and the delivery thereof the United States shall pay to the said city and county of San Francisco a rental, to be calculated at a fixed rate per one thousand gallons, said rate not to exceed the actual cost of said water to said city and county for all the water so furnished, as determined by meter measurements: *And provided further*, That payment of said rental shall be made by the local disbursing officer of the War Department in the usual manner: *Provided, however*, That the grantee shall at all times comply with and observe on its part all the conditions specified in this Act, and in the event that the same are not reasonably complied with and carried out by the grantee, upon written request of the Secretary of the Interior, it is made the duty of the Attorney General in the name of the United States to commence all necessary suits or proceedings in the proper court having jurisdiction thereof, for the purpose of enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 9, 38 Stat. 245.

Grant to constitute a binding obligation upon grantee in favor of and enforceable by the irrigation districts.

SEC. 10. That this grant, so far as it relates to the said irrigation districts, shall be deemed and held to constitute a binding obligation upon said grantee in favor of the said irrigation districts which said districts, or either of them, may judicially enforce in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Act December 19, 1913, c. 4, s. 10, 38 Stat. 250.

Act deemed a grant upon the express conditions thereof; act not to be construed as affecting the laws of the State of California.

SEC. 11. That this Act is a grant upon certain express conditions specifically set forth herein, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting or intending to affect or in any way to interfere with the laws of the State of California relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation or for municipal or other uses, or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, shall proceed in conformity with the laws of said State.

Act December 19, 1914, c. 4, s. 11, 38 Stat. 250.

ACT FEBRUARY 27, 1913, c. 84. An act for the protection of the water supply of the city of Colorado Springs and the town of Manitou, Colorado. (37 Stat. 684.)

Certain lands within Pike National Forest reserved from entry and set aside for Colorado Springs, Colo., for water supply.

That the public lands within the Pike National Forest, situated in the counties of El Paso and Teller, Colorado, hereinafter described, are hereby reserved from all forms of location or entry and set aside as a municipal water-supply reserve for the benefit of the city of Colorado Springs, a municipal corporation of the State of Colorado, to wit:

Lot three, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section seven; the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight; the northwest quar-

ter of the northwest quarter, the south half of the southwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seventeen; lots two, three, and four, the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen; lots two, three, and four, the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section nineteen; the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty; lots one, two, three, and four, the west half of the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty; lot one, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one, in township thirteen south, range sixty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian.

Lot six of section four; lots one, two, three, and four, the south half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section nine; the south half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section ten; the south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fourteen; the north half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fifteen; lot two, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two; the east half of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the south half of section twenty-three; the north half of the north half, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; the north half of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of section twenty-seven, in township fourteen south, range sixty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian.

The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section ten; the south half of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section thirteen; the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section fourteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section fifteen; the west half of the northeast quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of section twenty-two; all of sections twenty-three and twenty-four; the northeast quarter, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of section twenty-five; the west half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, and the south half of section twenty-six; all of section twenty-seven; the north half

of the northeast quarter, the west half and the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-five; the north half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of section thirty-six, in township thirteen south, range sixty-nine west of the sixth principal meridian.

The west half (or lots three and four, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter) of section one; and the north half of the northeast quarter (or lots one and two) of section two, in township fourteen south, range sixty-nine west of the sixth principal meridian, containing ten thousand one hundred and thirty-one and twenty-three hundredths acres, more or less.

Act February 27, 1913, c. 84, s. 1, 37 Stat. 684.

Certain lands within Pike National Forest reserved from entry and set aside for Manitou, Colo., for water supply.

SEC. 2. That the public lands within the Pike National Forest, situated in the counties of El Paso and Teller, Colorado, hereinafter described, are hereby reserved from all forms of location or entry and set aside as a municipal water-supply reserve for the benefit of the town of Manitou, a municipal corporation of the State of Colorado:

Let four, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one; the south half of the southwest quarter, the south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two; the south half of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three; all of section thirty-four; the west half of section thirty-five, in township thirteen south, range sixty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian.

Lots three and four, the south half of the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section two; all (including lots one, two, three, and four) of section three; lot five, the north half (including lots one, two, three, and four), and the east half of the southeast quarter of section four; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, the south half of the northeast quarter, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section five; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, the south half of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section six; lots one, two, three, and four of section seven; the north half of the northeast quarter of section ten, in township fourteen south, range sixty-eight west of the sixth principal meridian.

The east half (or lots one and two, the south half of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter) of section one; and all that part of the northeast quarter of section twelve lying north of the north line of the Pikes Peak Military Reservation, in township fourteen south, range sixty-nine west of the sixth principal meridian, containing four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres, more or less.

Act February 27, 1913, c. 84, s. 2, 37 Stat. 685.

Administration of lands reserved and set aside.

SEC. 3. That the lands heretofore described and reserved for municipal water-supply purposes shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture at the expense of and in cooperation with the

city of Colorado Springs and the town of Manitou, said expense to be borne and paid by said city of Colorado Springs and town of Manitou in proportion to the number of acres reserved for the respective use of each of said municipalities for the purpose of storing and conserving the water supply, protecting them from pollution, and preserving the timber on said lands to more fully accomplish such purposes, and to that end said city and town shall each have the right, subject to approval by the Secretary of Agriculture, to the use of any and all parts of the land reserved for them, respectively, for the storage and conveying of water, and the construction and maintenance thereon of reservoirs, pipes, mains, conduits, and other like improvements.

Act February 27, 1913, c. 84, s. 3, 37 Stat. 686.

Regulations for carrying out purpose of act; right to forbid trespassing; violations of act or regulations punishable.

SEC. 4. That in addition to the authority given the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (Thirtieth Statutes, page thirty-five), he is hereby authorized to prescribe and enforce such regulations as he may find necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act, including the right to forbid persons other than forest officers and those authorized by the municipal authorities from entering or otherwise trespassing upon these lands, and any violation of this Act or of regulations issued thereunder shall be punishable as is provided for in section fifty of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page one thousand and ninety-eight), as amended by the Act of Congress approved June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-seven).

Act February 27, 1913, c. 84, s. 4, 37 Stat. 686.

The provisions of act June 4, 1897, c. 2, s. 1, 30 Stat. 35, mentioned in this section, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 88-90.

Section 50, act March 4, 1909, c. 321, 35 Stat. 1098, as amended by act June 25, 1910, c. 431, s. 6, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 105.

Act subject to private rights.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall be subject to the legal rights of any municipality, person or persons in or to the above-described premises, or any part thereof, or the water thereof.

Act February 27, 1913, c. 84, s. 5, 37 Stat. 687.

Amendment or repeal of act.

SEC. 6. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Act February 27, 1913, c. 84, s. 6, 37 Stat. 687.

ACT MARCH 14, 1914, c. 39. An act for the protection of the water supply of the city of Baker, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon. (38 Stat. 308.)

Certain lands within Whitman National Forest set aside for water supply for Baker, Oreg.

That the public lands within the Whitman National Forest situated in the county of Baker, State of Oregon, hereinafter described,

are hereby reserved from all forms of location or entry and set aside as a municipal water-supply reserve for the benefit of the city of Baker, a municipal corporation of the State of Oregon, to wit: South half of northeast quarter and north half of southeast quarter section four, township nine south, range thirty-eight east of the Willamette meridian: *Provided*, That if the said city of Baker shall at any time cease to use said land for said purpose, then, and in that event, the rights hereby granted to said city shall cease and the unrestricted title to said land shall revert to and vest in the United States.

Act March 14, 1914, c. 39, s. 1, 38 Stat. 308.

Rights defined.

SEC. 2. That to accomplish the purpose of this Act as defined in section one hereof, said city of Baker shall have the right, subject to approval by the Secretary of Agriculture, to the use of any and all parts of the land above described for the storage and conveying of water and the construction and maintenance thereon of reservoirs, pipes, pipe lines, mains, conduits, and other like or any improvements or means for the storage, diversion, or transmission of water.

Act March 14, 1914, c. 39, s. 2, 38 Stat. 308.

Act subject to vested private rights.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be subject to the vested rights of any municipality, person, or persons in or to the above-described premises or any part thereof or the water thereof.

Act of March 14, 1914, c. 39, s. 3, 38 Stat. 308.

Amendment or repeal of act.

SEC. 4. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Act March 14, 1914, c. 39, s. 4, 38 Stat. 308.

ACT SEPTEMBER 19, 1914, c. 302. An act for the protection of the water supply of the city of Salt Lake City, Utah. (38 Stat. 714.)

Certain lands in Salt Lake County, Utah, reserved from entry and set aside for water supply for Salt Lake City, Utah.

That the public lands within the several townships and subdivisions thereof hereinafter enumerated, situate in the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, are hereby reserved from all forms of location, entry, or appropriation, whether under the mineral or non-mineral land laws of the United States, and set aside as a municipal water supply reserve for the use and benefit of the city of Salt Lake City, a municipal corporation of the State of Utah, as follows, to wit: The south half of the south half of section nine; the south half of the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of section ten; the south half of section eleven; section twelve; section thirteen; section fourteen; section fifteen; section sixteen; the northeast quarter and south half of section seventeen; the south half of the south half of section eighteen; section nineteen; section twenty; section twenty-one; section twenty-two; section twenty-three; section twenty-four; section twenty-five; section twenty-six; section twenty-seven; section twenty-eight; the north half of section twenty-nine; the north half of the north half of section thirty-three; the north half of the north half of section thirty-four; section thirty-

five; section thirty-six, in township one north, range one east, of Salt Lake base and meridian; all of township one north, range two east of Salt Lake base and meridian; the south half of section thirty-two; the south half of section thirty-three; the south half of the south half of section thirty-four; the south half of section thirty-five, in township two north, range two east of Salt Lake base and meridian; the south half of section seven; the west half of the west half of section seventeen; section eighteen; section nineteen; section thirty; section thirty-one in township one north, range three east, of Salt Lake base and meridian; section one; section two; the northeast quarter of section eleven; section twelve; section thirteen; section twenty-four in township one south, range one east, of Salt Lake base and meridian; section one; section two; section three; section four; section five; section six; section seven; section eight; section nine; section ten; section eleven; section twelve; section thirteen; section fourteen, section fifteen; section sixteen; section seventeen; section eighteen; section nineteen; section twenty; section twenty-one; section twenty-two; section twenty-three; section twenty-four; the north half of section twenty-five, in township one south, range two east, of Salt Lake base and meridian; the west half and the southeast quarter of section five; section six; section seven; section eight; the west half of the west half of section nine; the west half of the west half of section sixteen; section seventeen; section eighteen; section nineteen; section twenty; the west half and the southeast quarter of section twenty-one; the west half of section twenty-seven; section twenty-eight; section twenty-nine; section thirty; the north half of section thirty-two; the north half of section thirty-three; the northwest quarter of section thirty-four, in township one south, range three east, of Salt Lake base and meridian.

Act September 19, 1914, c. 302, s. 1, 38 Stat. 714.

Administration of lands reserved and set aside.

SEC. 2. That the lands heretofore described and reserved for municipal water-supply purposes shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in cooperation with and at the exclusive expense of the city of Salt Lake City, for the purpose of storing, conserving, and protecting from pollution the said water supply, and preserving, improving, and increasing the timber growth on said lands to more fully accomplish such purposes; and to that end said city shall have the right, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, to the use of any and all parts of the lands reserved, for the storage and conveying of water and construction and maintenance thereon of all improvements for such purposes.

Act September 19, 1914, c. 302, s. 2, 38 Stat. 715.

Regulations for carrying out purpose of act; right to forbid trespassing; violations of act or regulations punishable.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the authority given the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven (Thirtieth Statutes, page thirty-five), he is hereby authorized to prescribe and enforce such regulations as he may find necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act, including the right to forbid persons other than forest officers and those authorized by the municipal authorities from entering or otherwise trespassing upon

these lands, and any violation of this Act or of regulations issued thereunder shall be punishable as is provided for in section fifty of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States, approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine" (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page one thousand and ninety-eight), as amended by the Act of Congress approved June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-seven).

Act September 19, 1914, c. 302, s. 3, 38 Stat. 715.

The provisions of act June 4, 1897, c. 2, s. 1, 30 Stat. 35, mentioned in this section, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 88-90.

Section 50, act March 4, 1909, c. 321, 35 Stat. 1098, as amended by act June 25, 1910, c. 431, s. 6, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 105.

Act subject to prior legal rights; amendment or repeal of act.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall be subject to all legal rights heretofore acquired under any law of the United States, and the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Act September 19, 1914, c. 302, s. 4, 38 Stat. 716.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Reimbursement of owners of horses, vehicles, etc., lost, damaged, or destroyed in fire fighting, etc.

That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to reimburse owners of horses, vehicles, and other equipment lost, damaged, or destroyed while being used for necessary fire fighting, trail, or official business, such reimbursement to be made from any available funds in the appropriation to which the hire of such equipment is properly chargeable.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 843.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Leave of absence to employees of the Forest Service in Alaska.

That hereafter the employees of the Forest Service who are assigned to permanent duty in Alaska may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, without additional expense to the Government, be granted leave of absence not to exceed thirty days in any one year, which leave may, in exceptional and meritorious cases where such an employee is ill, be extended, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, not to exceed thirty days additional in any one year.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 843.

This is a provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

A provision in similar language authorizing the granting of leave to employees of the Department of Agriculture assigned to permanent duty in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, act June 30, 1914, c. 131, is set forth on p. 7, *ante*.

A provision for leave of absence "not to exceed fifteen days" to employees of the Department of Agriculture outside of Washington, contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1909, act

May 23, 1908, c. 192, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 22.

Provisions of act March 3, 1883, c. 211, and act July 7, 1898, c. 571, relating to leave of absence to clerks and employees in the executive departments in general, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 292 and p. 293, respectively.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Purchase of tree seed, etc., without advertisements for proposals.

* * * That hereafter the Secretary of Agriculture may procure such seed, cones, and nursery stock by open purchase, without advertisements for proposals, whenever in his discretion such method is most economical and in the public interest and when the cost thereof will not exceed \$500; * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 429.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation, under "General Expenses, Forest Service," for the purchase of tree seed, cones, and nursery stock for seeding and tree planting within national forests, in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

Provisos in the same language, but without the word "hereafter," were annexed to similar appropriations in the agricultural appropriation acts for the two preceding fiscal years.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Furnishing young trees from Nebraska National Forest to residents of arid region.

Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, * * * That from the nurseries on said forest the Secretary of Agriculture, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may furnish young trees free, so far as they may be spared, to residents of the territory covered by "An act increasing the area of homesteads in a portion of Nebraska," approved April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four; * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 427.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation for expenses of the Nebraska National Forest in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above. Provisions in the same language accompanied the similar appropriation act for the three preceding fiscal years.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

FOREST SERVICE.

SALARIES, FOREST SERVICE: One forester, who shall be chief of bureau, \$5,000; one administrative assistant, \$2,000; one chief of office of accounts and fiscal agent, \$2,500; seven district fiscal agents, at \$2,000 each; one forest supervisor, \$2,700; one forest supervisor, \$2,600; eight forest supervisors, at \$2,400 each; twenty forest supervisors, at \$2,200 each; forty-eight forest supervisors, at \$2,000 each; sixty-six forest supervisors, at \$1,800 each; five forest supervisors, at \$1,600 each; one deputy forest supervisor, \$1,800; four deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,700 each; twenty-seven deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,600 each; thirty-one deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,500 each; eighteen deputy forest supervisors, at \$1,400 each; seven forest rangers, at \$1,500 each; twenty-one forest rangers, at \$1,400 each; seventy-eight forest rangers, at \$1,300 each; two hundred and eighty-six forest rangers, at \$1,200 each; six hundred and fifty assistant forest rangers, at \$1,100 each; eighty assistant forest rangers, at

\$1,100 each, for periods not exceeding six months in the aggregate; one property auditor, \$1,800; one clerk, \$2,100; three clerks, at \$2,000 each; thirteen clerks, at \$1,800 each; twenty-six clerks, at \$1,600 each; nine clerks, at \$1,500 each; eighteen clerks, at \$1,400 each; eight clerks, at \$1,300 each; ninety-seven clerks, at \$1,200 each; sixty-nine clerks, at \$1,100 each; fifty-one clerks, at \$1,020 each; thirty clerks, at \$960 each; one hundred and twenty-eight clerks, at \$900 each; two clerks, at \$840 each; one game warden, \$1,400; one game warden, \$1,200; one compiler, \$1,800; one draftsman, \$2,000; three draftsmen, at \$1,600 each; two draftsmen, at \$1,500 each; six draftsmen, at \$1,400 each; four draftsmen, at \$1,300 each; eight draftsmen, at \$1,200 each; two draftsmen, at \$1,100 each; three draftsmen, at \$1,020 each; one draftsman, \$960; four draftsmen, at \$900 each; one artist, \$1,400; one artist, \$1,000; three map colorists, at \$900 each; one map colorist, \$720; one photographer, \$1,600; one photographer, \$1,400; one photographer, \$1,200; one photographer, \$1,100; one lithographer, \$1,200; one lithographer's helper, \$780; one machinist, \$1,260; one carpenter, \$1,200; two carpenters, at \$1,000 each; one carpenter, \$960; one electrician, \$1,020; one laboratory aid and engineer, \$900; three laboratory assistants, at \$900 each; one laboratory assistant, \$800; one laboratory helper, \$720; one laboratory helper, \$600; one packer, \$1,000; one packer, \$780; four watchmen, at \$840 each; one messenger or laborer, \$960; three messengers or laborers, at \$900 each; four messengers or laborers, at \$840 each; three messengers or laborers, at \$780 each; four messengers or laborers, at \$720 each; six messengers or laborers, at \$660 each; five messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$600 each; two messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$540 each; three messengers, or messenger boys, at \$480 each; three messengers, or messenger boys, at \$420 each; twelve messengers, or messenger boys, at \$360 each; one apprentice boy, \$480; one charwoman, \$540; one charwoman, \$480; one charwoman, \$300; eleven charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$2,305,160.

GENERAL EXPENSES, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided,* That the cost of any building erected shall not exceed \$650: * * *

A proviso, here omitted, restricting the construction, etc., of buildings or improvements made for forest ranger stations within inclosed fields of homestead settlers who have established residence upon their lands prior to the establishment of the forest reservation in which the homestead lands are situated, is set forth above.

to pay all expenses necessary to protect, administer, and improve the national forests; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests; * * *

A provision, here omitted, authorizing the export of timber and other forest products cut or removed from national forests, is set forth on p. 32, *ante*.

to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to employ agents, clerks, assistants, and other labor required in practical forestry and in the administration of national forests, in the city of Washington and elsewhere; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase necessary supplies, apparatus, and office fixtures, and technical books and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington, and medical supplies necessary for immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service; to pay freight, express, telephone, and telegraph charges; for electric light and power, fuel, gas, ice, washing towels, and official traveling and other necessary expenses, including traveling expenses for legal and fiscal officers while performing Forest Service work; and for rent outside of the District of Columbia, as follows:

For salaries and field and station expenses, including the maintenance of nurseries, collecting seed, and planting necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, and protection of the national forests named below:

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, \$7,425;
Alamo National Forest, New Mexico, \$4,400;
Angeles National Forest, California, \$16,774;
Apache National Forest, Arizona, \$8,610;
Arapahoe National Forest, Colorado, \$11,970;
Arkansas National Forest, Arkansas, \$16,910;
Ashley National Forest, Utah and Wyoming, \$6,260;
Battlement National Forest, Colorado, \$7,380;
Beartooth National Forest, Montana, \$7,020;
Beaverhead National Forest, Montana and Idaho, \$10,585;
Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, \$15,100;
Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, \$15,530;
Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, \$24,980;
Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota, \$14,140;
Boise National Forest, Idaho, \$12,373;
Bonneville National Forest, Wyoming, \$7,250;
Bridger National Forest, Wyoming, \$4,200;
Cabinet National Forest, Montana, \$11,740;
Cache National Forest, Utah and Idaho, \$7,170;
California National Forest, California, \$19,600;
Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, \$6,146;
Carson National Forest, New Mexico, \$13,900;
Cascade National Forest, Oregon, \$23,040;
Challis National Forest, Idaho, \$7,015;
Chelan National Forest, Washington, \$9,130;
Chiricahau National Forest, Arizona and New Mexico, \$3,750;
Chugach National Forest, Alaska, \$16,330;
Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, \$17,330;
Cleveland National Forest, California, \$16,329;
Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado, \$7,000;
Coconino National Forest, Arizona, \$12,610;
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, \$41,440;
Colorado National Forest, Colorado, \$8,734;
Columbia National Forest, Washington, \$17,880;

Colville National Forest, Washington, \$9,210;
Coronado National Forest, Arizona, \$6,470;
Crater National Forest, Oregon and California, \$18,800;
Crook National Forest, Arizona, \$6,940;
Custer National Forest, Montana, \$5,400;
Dakota National Forest, North Dakota, \$835;
Datil National Forest, New Mexico, \$11,700;
Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, \$20,900;
Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, \$7,680;
Dixie National Forest, Utah and Arizona, \$3,770;
Durango National Forest, Colorado, \$8,685;
Eldorado National Forest, California and Nevada, \$15,090;
Fillmore National Forest, Utah, \$2,210;
Fishlake National Forest, Utah, \$5,300;
Flathead National Forest, Montana, \$37,880;
Florida National Forest, Florida, \$6,180;
Fremont National Forest, Oregon, \$9,200;
Gallatin National Forest, Montana, \$6,161;
Gila National Forest, New Mexico, \$13,700;
Gunnison National Forest, Colorado, \$8,790;
Harney National Forest, South Dakota, \$10,900;
Hayden National Forest, Wyoming and Colorado, \$7,525;
Helena National Forest, Montana, \$7,220;
Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado, \$7,860;
Humboldt National Forest, Nevada, \$4,330;
Idaho National Forest, Idaho, \$9,490;
Inyo National Forest, California and Nevada, \$6,290;
Jefferson National Forest, Montana, \$6,310;
Jemez National Forest, New Mexico, \$8,700;
Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, \$4,840;
Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, \$26,690;
Kansas National Forest, Kansas, \$3,117;
Kern National Forest, California, \$16,890;
Klamath National Forest, California, \$32,640;
Kootenai National Forest, Montana, \$36,440;
La Sal National Forest, Utah and Colorado, \$4,000;
Lassen National Forest, California, \$20,070;
Leadville National Forest, Colorado, \$9,037;
Lemhi National Forest, Idaho, \$6,650;
Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, \$10,614;
Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, \$4,360;
Lolo National Forest, Montana, \$21,100;
Luquillo National Forest, Porto Rico, \$5,960;
Madison National Forest, Montana, \$9,606;
Malheur National Forest, Oregon, \$11,460;
Manti National Forest, Utah, \$9,500;
Manzano National Forest, New Mexico, \$4,230;
Marquette National Forest, Michigan, \$1,170;
Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming, \$9,400;
Michigan National Forest, Michigan, \$2,417;
Minam National Forest, Oregon, \$4,930;
Minnesota National Forest, Minnesota, \$6,560;
Minidoka National Forest, Idaho and Utah, \$3,180;
Missoula National Forest, Montana, \$12,440;

Moapa National Forest, Nevada, \$860;
Modoc National Forest, California, \$13,450;
Mono National Forest, Nevada and California, \$5,100;
Monterey National Forest, California, \$2,787;
Montezuma National Forest, Colorado, \$8,802;
Nebo National Forest, Utah, \$1,654;
Nebraska National Forest, Nebraska, \$8,000; and to extend the work to the Niobrara division thereof, \$5,000: * * *

A proviso, here omitted, authorizing the furnishing of young trees from nurseries on the Nebraska National Forest, to certain residents, is set forth on p. 61, *ante*.

Nevada National Forest, Nevada, \$7,410;
Nez Perce National Forest, Idaho, \$14,619;
Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, \$8,600;
Okanogan National Forest, Washington, \$14,800;
Olympic National Forest, Washington, \$25,650;
Oregon National Forest, Oregon, \$17,600;
Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, \$15,893;
Palisade National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, \$7,100;
Paulina National Forest, Oregon, \$7,330;
Payette National Forest, Idaho, \$18,870;
Pecos National Forest, New Mexico, \$7,570;
Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, \$17,450;
Pike National Forest, Colorado, \$16,862;
Plumas National Forest, California, \$27,600;
Pocatello National Forest, Idaho and Utah, \$1,483;
Powell National Forest, Utah, \$2,586;
Prescott National Forest, Arizona, \$4,780;
Ranier National Forest, Washington, \$15,400;
Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado, \$10,976;
Routt National Forest, Colorado, \$9,060;
Ruby National Forest, Nevada, \$2,430;
Saint Joe National Forest, Idaho, \$34,330;
Salmon National Forest, Idaho, \$13,690;
San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, \$4,350;
San Juan National Forest, Colorado, \$8,450;
Santa Barbara National Forest, California, \$11,407;
Santa Rosa National Forest, Nevada, \$2,180;
Santiam National Forest, Oregon, \$15,400;
Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho, \$5,535;
Selway National Forest, Idaho, \$14,695;
Sequoia National Forest, California, \$18,400;
Sevier National Forest, Utah, \$3,760;
Shasta National Forest, California, \$21,630;
Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, \$7,905;
Sierra National Forest, California, \$30,750;
Sioux National Forest, South Dakota and Montana, \$6,895;
Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, \$16,530;
Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona, \$8,300;
Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, \$10,260;
Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, \$18,860;
Sopris National Forest, Colorado, \$6,230;

Stanislaus National Forest, California, \$16,601;
Sundance National Forest, Wyoming, \$3,711;
Superior National Forest, Minnesota, \$7,890;
Tahoe National Forest, California and Nevada, \$22,160;
Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, \$8,861;
Teton National Forest, Wyoming, \$6,760;
Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, \$9,770;
Tongass National Forest, Alaska, \$22,300;
Tonto National Forest, Arizona, \$5,495;
Trinity National Forest, California, \$25,770;
Tusayan National Forest, Arizona, \$15,261;
Uinta National Forest, Utah, \$5,585;
Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, \$6,200;
Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, \$12,240;
Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, \$9,700;
Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, \$10,560;
Wasatch National Forest, Utah, \$3,200;
Washakie National Forest, Wyoming, \$3,900;
Washington National Forest, Washington, \$13,130;
Weiser National Forest, Idaho, \$10,460;
Wenaha National Forest, Washington and Oregon, \$8,910;
Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, \$9,330;
White River National Forest, Colorado, \$10,267;
Whitman National Forest, Oregon, \$16,790;
Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma, \$3,800;
Wyoming National Forest, Wyoming, \$7,170;

Additional national forests created or to be created under section eleven of the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and eleven (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page nine hundred and sixty-three), and lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted for the purposes of said Act, \$77,590;

For the selection, classification, and segregation of lands within the boundaries of national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the homestead laws applicable to the national forests, \$100,000;

For the survey and platting of certain lands, chiefly valuable for agriculture, now listed or to be listed within the national forests, under the Act of June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six (Thirty-fourth Statutes, page two hundred and thirty-three), and the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (Thirtieth Statutes, page one thousand and ninety-five), as provided by the Act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, \$85,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance of an appropriation of \$35,000 to be expended "under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture for survey and listing of lands within the forest reserves chiefly valuable for agriculture and describing the same by metes and bounds or otherwise," and so forth, provided by the Act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen," be, and the same is hereby, continued and made available for and during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, for the purpose of this appropriation;

For fighting and preventing forest fires and for other unforeseen emergencies, \$150,000;

For the purchase and maintenance of necessary field, office, and laboratory supplies, instruments, and equipments, \$160,000;

For investigations of methods for wood distillation and for the preservative treatment of timber, for timber testing and the testing of such woods as may require test to ascertain if they be suitable for making paper, and for other investigations and experiments to promote economy in the use of forest products, \$140,000;

For experiments and investigations of range conditions within national forests, and of methods for improving the range by reseeding, regulation of grazing, and other means, \$25,000;

For the purchase of tree seed, cones, and nursery stock, for seeding and tree planting within national forests, and for experiments and investigations necessary for such seeding and tree planting, \$165,640:

* * *

A proviso, here omitted, authorizing the procuring of seed, cones, and nursery stock by open purchase, without advertisements for proposals, is set forth on p. 61, *ante*.

For silvicultural, dendrological, and other experiments and investigations independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, with States and with individuals, to determine the best methods for the conservative management of forests and forest lands, \$83,728;

For other miscellaneous forest investigations, and for collating, digesting, recording, illustrating, and distributing the results of the experiments and investigations herein provided for, \$40,160;

For the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, fire lanes, telephone lines, cabins, fences, and other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, and development of the national forests, \$400,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the transportation or traveling expenses of any forest officer or agent except he be traveling on business directly connected with the Forest Service and in furtherance of the works, aims, and objects specified and authorized in and by this appropriation: *And provided also*, That no part of this appropriation shall be paid or used for the purpose of paying for, in whole or in part, the preparation or publication of any newspaper or magazine article, but this shall not prevent the giving out to all persons without discrimination, including newspaper and magazine writers and publishers, of any facts or official information of value to the public;

In all, for general expenses, \$3,243,096.

Not to exceed fifteen per centum of the total of all sums appropriated under "General expenses, Forest Service," may be used in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture as provided above under general expenses for Forest Service for all expenses necessary for the general administration of the Forest Service.

* * * * *

A paragraph, here omitted, providing that moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations, or the protection and improvement of the national forests, shall be covered into the Treasury and constitute a special fund for the payment of expenses of said investigations, protection, or improvements, and for refunds to

contributors of amounts paid in excess of their share of the cost of said investigations, etc., and providing that report be made to Congress of such moneys so received, is set forth on p. 33, *ante*.

Total for Forest Service, \$5,548,256.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 424.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

FIGHTING AND PREVENTING FOREST FIRES IN EMERGENCY: For fighting and preventing forest fires in cases of extraordinary emergency, \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 440.

This is an appropriation, under the heading "Miscellaneous," of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

COOPERATIVE FIRE PROTECTION OF FORESTED WATERSHEDS OF NAVIGABLE STREAMS: For cooperation with any State or group of States in the protection from fire of the forested watersheds of navigable streams, under the provisions of section two of the Act of March first, nineteen hundred and eleven, entitled "An Act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," \$100,000.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 441.

This is a paragraph, under the heading "Miscellaneous," of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

For the protection of lands involved in Oregon and California Railroad forfeiture suit: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, with the cooperation of the Secretary of Agriculture or otherwise, as in his judgment may be most advisable, to establish and maintain a patrol to prevent trespass and to guard against and check fires upon the lands involved in the case of the United States versus Oregon and California Railroad Company and others, suit numbered thirty-three hundred and forty, in the district court for the District of Oregon, now pending on appeal in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, \$25,000.

Act August 1, 1914, c. 223, s. 1, 38 Stat. 644.

This is a paragraph of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 184-196.)

ACT MARCH 3, 1913, c. 117. An act to amend section eight of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six. (37 Stat. 732.)

Amendment of act June 30, 1906, c. 3915; marking of quantity on package of food, required; reasonable variations and exemptions permitted.

That section eight of an Act entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or

poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided, however,* That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section three of this Act.

Act March 3, 1913, c. 117, s. 1, 37 Stat. 732.

Time of taking effect of act; enforcement of penalty, etc., or confiscation, deferred.

SEC. 2. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage: *Provided, however,* That no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of its provisions as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to eighteen months after its passage.

Act March 3, 1913, c. 117, s. 2, 37 Stat. 732.

Section 8, act June 30, 1906, c. 3915, as amended by act of August 23, 1912, c. 352, 37 Stat. 416, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 190.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY: One chemist, who shall be chief of bureau, \$5,000; one chief clerk, \$2,500; two executive clerks, at \$2,000 each; seven clerks, class four; eleven clerks, class three; one clerk, \$1,440; twelve clerks, class two, one clerk, \$1,300; nineteen clerks, class one; thirteen clerks, at \$1,020 each; twelve clerks, at \$1,000 each; one clerk, \$960; twenty-three clerks, at \$900 each; one clerk, \$840; one food and drug inspector, \$2,500; one food and drug inspector, \$2,250; thirteen food and drug inspectors, at \$2,000 each; thirteen food and drug inspectors, at \$1,800 each; one food and drug inspector, \$1,620; eleven food and drug inspectors, at \$1,600 each; four food and drug inspectors, at \$1,400 each; four laboratory helpers, at \$1,200 each; one laboratory helper, \$1,020; four laboratory helpers, at \$1,000 each; four laboratory helpers, at \$960 each; three laboratory helpers, at \$900 each; six laboratory helpers, at \$840 each; two laboratory helpers, at \$780 each; twenty laboratory helpers, messengers, or laborers, at \$720 each; two laboratory helpers, messengers, or laborers, at \$660 each; twenty-seven laboratory helpers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$600 each; one laboratory assistant, \$1,200; one toolmaker, \$1,200; one sampler, \$1,200; one janitor, \$1,020; one student assistant, \$300; two messengers, at \$840 each; one skilled laborer, \$1,050; one skilled laborer, \$840; two messenger boys or laborers, at \$540 each; eight messenger boys or laborers, at \$480 each; three messenger boys or laborers, at \$420 each; one mes-

senger boy or laborer, \$360; eight charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$282,600.

GENERAL EXPENSES, BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY: For all necessary expenses, for chemical apparatus, chemicals and supplies, repairs to apparatus, gas, electric current, official traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, express and freight charges, for the employment of such assistants, clerks, and other persons as the Secretary of Agriculture may consider necessary for the purposes named, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, in conducting investigations, collecting and reporting the results of such investigations, and for rent outside of the District of Columbia, for carrying out the investigations and work herein authorized, as follows:

For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture, \$52,400;

For collaboration with other departments of the Government desiring chemical investigations and whose heads request the Secretary of Agriculture for such assistance, and for other miscellaneous work, \$14,000;

For investigating the character of the chemical and physical tests which are applied to American food products in foreign countries, and for inspecting the same before shipment when desired by the shippers or owners of these products intended for countries where chemical and physical tests are required before the said products are allowed to be sold therein, and for all necessary expenses in connection with such inspection and studies of methods of analysis in foreign countries, \$4,280;

For investigating the preparation for market, the handling, grading, packing, freezing, drying, storing, and transportation of poultry and eggs, and for experimental shipments of poultry and eggs within the United States, \$50,000;

For investigating the handling, grading, packing, canning, freezing, storing, and transportation of fish, and for experimental shipments of fish, for the utilization of waste products, and the development of new sources of food, \$15,000;

For investigating the packing, handling, storing, and shipping of oysters and other shellfish in the United States and the waters bordering on the United States, \$5,000;

For the biological investigation of food and drug products and substances used in the manufacture thereof, \$10,000;

In all, for general expenses, \$150,680.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, or misbranded, or poisonous, or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," in the city of Washington and elsewhere, including chemical apparatus, chemicals and supplies, repairs to apparatus, gas, electric current, official traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, express and freight charges, and all other expenses, employing such assistants, clerks, and other persons as may be considered necessary

for the purposes named, and rent outside of the District of Columbia, \$644,301.

Total for Bureau of Chemistry, \$1,077,581.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 430.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

BUREAU OF SOILS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 196-198.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

BUREAU OF SOILS.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF SOILS: One soil physicist, who shall be chief of bureau, \$4,000; one chief clerk, \$2,000; one executive assistant, \$2,000; four clerks, class four; two clerks, class three; five clerks, class two; one clerk, \$1,260; eight clerks, class one; five clerks, at \$1,000 each; three clerks, at \$900 each; one soil cartographer, \$1,800; one soil bibliographer or draftsman, \$1,400; one photographer, \$1,200; five draftsmen, at \$1,200 each; one clerk-draftsman, \$1,200; one draftsman, \$1,000; one messenger, \$840; three messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$480 each; two laborers, at \$600 each; one laborer, \$300; one charwoman or laborer, \$480; in all, \$60,820.

GENERAL EXPENSES, BUREAU OF SOILS: For all necessary expenses connected with the investigations and experiments hereinafter authorized, including the employment of investigators, local and special agents, assistants, experts, clerks, draftsmen, and labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere; official traveling expenses, materials, tools, instruments, apparatus, repairs to apparatus, chemicals, furniture, office fixtures, stationery, gas, electric current, telegraph and telephone service, express and freight charges, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and for all other necessary supplies and expenses, as follows:

For chemical investigations of soil types, soil composition and soil minerals, the soil solution, solubility of soil and all chemical properties of soils in their relation to soil formation, soil texture, and soil productivity, including all routine chemical work in connection with the soil survey, \$22,350;

For physical investigations of the important properties of soil which determine productivity, such as moisture relations, aeration, heat conductivity, texture, and other physical investigations of the various soil classes and soil types, \$15,265;

For soil-fertility investigations into organic causes of infertility and remedial measures, maintenance of productivity, properties and composition of soil humus, and the transformation and formation of soil humus by soil organisms, \$32,700;

For exploration and investigation within the United States to determine possible sources of supply of potash, nitrates, and other natural fertilizers, \$36,500;

For the investigation of soils, in cooperation with other branches of the Department of Agriculture, other departments of the Govern-

ment, State agricultural experiment stations, and other State institutions, and for indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations, \$169,800;

For the examination and classification of agricultural lands in forest reserves, in cooperation with the Forest Service, \$20,000;

For general administrative expenses connected with the above-mentioned lines of investigation, \$3,200;

In all, for general expenses, 299,815.

Total for Bureau of Soils, \$360,635.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 432.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 198-201.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY: One entomologist, who shall be chief of bureau, \$4,500; one chief clerk and executive assistant, \$2,250; one financial clerk, \$1,800; three clerks, class four; three clerks, class three; nine clerks, class two; seven clerks, class one; seven clerks, at \$1,000 each; two clerks, at \$900 each; two entomological draftsmen, at \$1,400 each; one entomological draftsman, \$1,080; four foremen, at \$1,080 each; two entomological preparators, at \$840 each; one entomological preparator, \$720; six entomological preparators, at \$600 each; one messenger, \$840; two messengers or laborers, at \$720 each; four messenger boys, at \$360 each; one mechanic, \$840; one laborer, \$540; two charwomen, at \$480 each; one charwoman, \$240; in all, \$69,050.

GENERAL EXPENSES, BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY: For the promotion of economic entomology; for investigating the history and the habits of insects injurious and beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, and the study of insects affecting the health of man and domestic animals, and ascertaining the best means of destroying those found to be injurious; for collating, digesting, reporting, and illustrating the results of such investigations; for salaries and the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, freight, express charges, official traveling expenses, office fixtures, supplies, apparatus, telegraph and telephone service, gas, and electric current, in connection with the following investigations:

For investigations of insects affecting deciduous fruits, orchards, vineyards, and nuts, \$58,000;

For investigations of insects affecting cereal and forage crops, \$114,500;

For investigations of insects affecting southern field crops, including insects affecting cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, and so forth, and the cigarette beetle and Argentine ant, \$59,000;

For investigations of insects affecting forests, \$54,790;

For investigations of insects affecting truck crops, including insects affecting the potato, sugar beet, cabbage, onion, tomato, beans, peas, and so forth, and insects affecting stored products, \$41,500;

For investigations in bee culture, \$15,000;

For investigations of insects affecting tropical and subtropical fruits, including insects affecting the orange, lemon, grapefruit, mango, and so forth, \$20,100;

For investigations of the Mediterranean fruit fly, \$33,200;

For investigations, identification, and systematic classification of miscellaneous insects, including the study of insects affecting the health of man and domestic animals, household insects, and the importation and exchange of useful insects, \$54,280;

In all, for general expenses, \$450,370.

PREVENTING SPREAD OF MOTHS: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the continued spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths by conducting such experiments as may be necessary to determine the best methods of controlling these insects; by introducing and establishing the parasites and natural enemies of these insects and colonizing them within the infested territory; by establishing and maintaining a quarantine against further spread in such manner as he shall deem best, in cooperation with the authorities of the different States concerned and with the several State experiment stations, including rent outside of the District of Columbia, the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and all other necessary expenses, \$310,000.

Total for Bureau of Entomology, \$829,420.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 432.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912. pp. 201-227.)

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Migratory game and insectivorous birds deemed under protection of the United States; destruction, etc., prohibited.

All wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons, and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

Regulations prescribing closed seasons; killing, capturing, etc., migratory birds during closed seasons unlawful; punishment for violations of act or regulations.

The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous paragraph by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and line of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate

suitable districts for different portions of the country, and it shall be unlawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law during said closed seasons, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions or regulations of this law for the protection of migratory birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Publication of regulations; time for examination and consideration before adoption; approval by the President; act not to affect local laws.

The Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, when deemed proper, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption shall cause the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of nonmigratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

Appropriation for carrying out act.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out these provisions, the sum of \$10,000.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 847.

These are provisions accompanying appropriations for "General Expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey," in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

ACT OCTOBER 3, 1913, c. 16. (38 Stat. 114.)

Importation of feathers, skins, etc., of wild birds, prohibited.

* * * That the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches, or to the feathers or plumes of domestic fowls of any kind.

Act October 3, 1913, c. 16, s. 1, par. 347, 38 Stat. 148.

This is a proviso of "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," cited above.

ACT OCTOBER 3, 1913, c. 16. (38 Stat. 114.)

Importation of eggs of game birds or eggs of birds not used for food, prohibited.

* * * That the importation of eggs of game birds or eggs of birds not used for food, except specimens for scientific collections, is prohibited: *Provided further,* That the importation of eggs of game birds for purposes of propagation is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Act October 3, 1913, c. 16, s. 1, par. 478, 38 Stat. 157.

These are provisos of "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," cited above.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Winter elk refuge in Wyoming; selection and inclosure of lands.

For the establishment and maintenance of a winter elk refuge in the State of Wyoming, * * * and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to include in said refuge and to inclose not more than one thousand acres of unoccupied public lands, which when selected shall be made to conform to the lines of the public surveys, and shall be adjacent to or partly inclosed by said refuge.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 847.

This is a provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

A provision for the establishment of a winter elk reserve in Wyoming, describing lands to be included therein and authorizing the purchase of the same, the erection of buildings and enclosures thereon, etc., contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913, act August 10, 1912, c. 284, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 226.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Sullys Hill National Park; inclosure, construction of buildings, etc., roads, etc.; placing buffalos, elk, deer, etc., and birds.

For the improvement of a game preserve in Sullys Hill National Park, in the State of North Dakota, \$5,000, the same to be available until expended. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to inclose the said park with a good and substantial fence, to construct thereon all sheds, buildings, and corrals necessary for the proper care and maintenance of the animals and birds therein, to erect a suitable headquarters, to construct and maintain roads, trails, and other structures necessary for the convenience of visitors, and to incur such other expenses as may be necessary for the proper maintenance of the preserve and the animals and birds placed therein. The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to place in the park buffalos, elk, deer, and such other wild or rare animals and birds as he may in his discretion decide.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 434.

This is a paragraph of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)**BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.**

SALARIES, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY: One biologist, who shall be chief of bureau, \$3,500; one chief clerk and executive assistant, \$1,800; one assistant in game preservation, \$2,250; one financial clerk, \$1,600; two clerks, class three; three clerks, class two; five clerks, class one; three clerks, at \$1,000 each; two clerks, at \$900 each; one messenger, \$720; one photographer, \$1,300; one game warden, \$1,200; one draftsman, \$900; one messenger, messenger boy, or laborer, \$480; one laborer, \$600; one charwoman, \$240; in all, \$32,790.

GENERAL EXPENSES, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY: For salaries and employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, furniture, supplies, traveling and all other expenses necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the bureau, as follows:

For the enforcement of sections two hundred and forty-one, two hundred and forty-two, two hundred and forty-three, and two hundred and forty-four of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and for the enforcement of section one of the Act approved May twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes," \$16,000;

For the maintenance of the Montana National Bison Range and other reservations under supervision of the Biological Survey, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rock-work, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for the economical administration and protection of the reservations, and for the enforcement of section eighty-four of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," \$21,000, of which sum \$2,500 may be used for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations;

For investigating the food habits of North American birds and mammals in relation to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, including experiments and demonstrations in destroying wolves, prairie dogs, and other animals injurious to agriculture and animal husbandry, and for investigations and experiments in connection with rearing of fur-bearing animals, including mink and marten, \$115,000: *Provided*, That of this sum \$15,000 shall be used for the destruction of ground squirrels on the national forests: *And provided further*, That of this sum not more than \$5,000 may be used in investigating the disease of wild ducks in the Salt Lake Valley region of Utah;

For biological investigations, including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migrations of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps of the life and crop zones, \$26,500;

* * * * *

A paragraph, here omitted, making an appropriation for the improvement of a game preserve in Sullys Hill National Park, North Dakota, and authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to inclose said park with a fence, to construct thereon necessary sheds, buildings, and corrals for care and maintenance of animals and birds therein, to erect headquarters, to construct and maintain roads, trails, and other structures, to place in said park buffalos, elk, deer, and other wild or rare animals, is set forth above.

For general administrative expenses connected with the above-mentioned lines of work, including cooperation with other Federal bureaus, departments, boards, and commissions, on request from them, \$15,000;

For all necessary expenses for enforcing the provisions of the Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, pages eight hundred and forty-seven and eight hundred and forty-eight), relating to the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds, \$50,000;

In all, for general expenses, \$248,500.

Total for Bureau of Biological Survey, \$281,290.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 433.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 227-229.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

SALARIES, DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS: One chief of division and disbursing clerk, \$4,000; one supervising auditor, \$2,250; one cashier and chief clerk, \$2,250; one deputy disbursing clerk, \$2,000; one accountant and bookkeeper, \$2,000; two clerks, class four; four clerks, class three; six clerks, class two; five clerks, class one; four clerks, at \$1,000 each; three clerks, at \$900 each; one custodian of records and files, \$1,400; one messenger, \$720; one messenger or messenger boy, \$600.

Total for Division of Accounts and Disbursements, \$46,320.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 435.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 229-232.)

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

Printing and binding; annual report of Secretary of Agriculture; farmers' bulletins; distribution.

For the Department of Agriculture, including not to exceed \$47,000 for the Weather Bureau, and including the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and in pursuance of the joint resolution numbered thirteen, approved March thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, and also including not to exceed \$137,500 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, \$500,000.

Act August 1, 1914, c. 223, s. 1, 38 Stat. 672.

This is a paragraph, under the head "Public Printing and Binding," in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above. Similar appropriations for printing and binding for the Weather Bureau and of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture were made in the sundry civil appropriation acts for previous fiscal years. The provision relating to farmers' bulletins is a substantial reenactment of provisions of the agricultural appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1895 to 1907, inclusive, and of the sundry civil appropriation acts for the fiscal years thereafter.

The requirements of act January 12, 1895, c. 23, s. 73, relating to the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, mentioned in this paragraph, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 23.

Res. March 30, 1906, No. 13, relating to the printing and binding of documents emanating from the executive departments, etc., mentioned in this paragraph, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 365.

Provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907, act June 30, 1906, c. 3913, for the notification of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress of titles, character, and allotments of farmers' bulletins, for the printing of the titles on envelopes enclosing same, and for the disposition of uncalled for Congressional quotas, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 230.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS.

SALARIES, DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS: One editor, who shall be chief of division, \$3,250; one editor, who shall be assistant chief of division, \$2,500; one chief clerk, \$2,000; two assistant editors, at \$2,000 each; four assistant editors, at \$1,800 each; one assistant editor, \$1,600; one assistant editor, \$1,400; one assistant editor in charge of indexing, \$2,000; one indexer, \$1,400; one assistant in charge of illustrations, \$2,100; one draftsman or photographer, \$1,600; two draftsmen or photographers, at \$1,500 each; one draftsman or photographer, \$1,400; one draftsman or photographer, \$1,300; six draftsmen or photographers, at \$1,200 each; one assistant photographer, \$900; one assistant in charge of document section, \$2,000; one assistant in document section, \$1,800; one foreman, miscellaneous distribution, \$1,500; one forewoman, \$1,400; one clerk, class three; one clerk, class two; nine clerks, class one; fifteen clerks, at \$1,000 each; forty clerks, at \$900 each; eighteen clerks, at \$840 each; two skilled laborers, at \$900 each; eight skilled laborers, at \$840 each; four skilled laborers, at \$780 each; sixteen skilled laborers, at \$720 each; one chief folder, \$1,000; two folders, at \$900 each; two skilled laborers, at \$1,100 each; one skilled laborer, \$1,000; two messengers, at \$840 each; two messengers, at \$720 each; three messengers or messenger boys, at \$600 each; two messengers or messenger boys, at \$480 each; two messengers or messenger boys, at \$420 each; two laborers, at \$600 each; four charwomen, at \$480 each; three charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$170,750.

GENERAL EXPENSES, DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS: For miscellaneous objects of expenditure in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, as follows:

For labor-saving machinery, including necessary supplies, \$2,000;

For envelopes, stationery, and materials, \$6,000;

For office furniture and fixtures, \$1,000;

For photographic equipment and for photographic materials and artists' tools and supplies, \$6,000;

For telephone and telegraph service and freight and express charges, \$250;

For wagons, bicycles, horses, harness, and maintenance of the same, \$500;

For purchase of manuscripts, traveling expenses, electrotypes, illustrations, and other expenses not otherwise provided for, \$3,000;

In all, for general expenses, \$18,750.

Total for Division of Publications, \$189,500.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 435.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 232-236.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Bureau of Crop Estimates to exercise and perform powers and duties of Bureau of Statistics.

That hereafter the powers conferred and the duties imposed by law on the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shall be exercised and performed by the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 436.

This is a provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES.

SALARIES, BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES: One statistician, who shall be chief of bureau, \$4,000; one chief clerk, \$1,800; six clerks, class four; nine clerks, class three; fourteen clerks, class two; one clerk, \$1,300; eighteen clerks, class one; seventeen clerks, at \$1,000 each; twenty-one clerks, at \$900 each; two messengers, at \$840 each; two messengers or laborers, at \$720 each; two messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$660 each; one messenger, messenger boy, or laborer, \$480; one charwoman, messenger, or laborer, \$540; two charwomen, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$360 each; in all, \$115,580.

GENERAL EXPENSES, BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES: For all necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, and interpreting data relating to agricultural industries; for making and publishing periodically crop and live-stock estimates, including acreage, yield, and value of farm products, as follows:

Salaries and employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, supplies, telegraph, and telephone service, freight and express charges, and all other necessary miscellaneous administrative expenses, \$24,700;

Salaries, travel, and other necessary expenses of employees out of the city of Washington engaged in field investigations, \$135,300;

* * * * *

A paragraph, here omitted, providing that the powers conferred and the duties imposed by law on the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture shall be exercised and performed by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, is set forth above.

In all, for general expenses, \$160,000.

Total for Bureau of Crop Estimates, \$275,580.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 436.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

LIBRARY.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 236-237.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SALARIES, LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: One librarian, \$2,000; one clerk, class three; one clerk, class two; four clerks,

class one; three clerks, at \$1,080 each; six clerks, at \$1,000 each; five clerks, at \$900 each; one clerk, \$840; one junior library assistant, or messenger, \$720; three junior library assistants, or messenger boys, at \$600 each; one messenger, messenger boy, or laborer, \$480; one charwoman, \$480; in all, \$27,860.

GENERAL EXPENSES, LIBRARY: For books of reference, technical and scientific books, papers and periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; for the employment of additional assistants in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and other material, \$17,500.

Total for Library, \$45,360.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 436.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 237-256.)

ACT MAY 8, 1914, c. 79. An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture. (38 Stat. 372.)

State agricultural colleges receiving benefits of acts of Congress authorized to carry on agricultural extension work in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture; administration of appropriations in States having two or more colleges; act not to be construed to discontinue farm management work or farmers' cooperative demonstration work.

That in order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts" (Twelfth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and three), and of the Act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and seventeen and chapter eight hundred and forty-one), agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That in any State in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established the appropriations hereinafter made to such State shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such State may direct: *Provided further*, That pending the inauguration and development of the cooperative extension work herein authorized, nothing in this Act shall be construed to discontinue either the farm management work or the farmers' cooperative demonstration work as now con-

ducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

Act of May 8, 1914, c. 79, s. 1, 38 Stat. 372.

Act of July 2, 1862, c. 130, mentioned in this section, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 237.

Act August 30, 1890, c. 841, mentioned in this section, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 241.

Character of work; manner of conducting work to be agreed upon by Secretary of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges.

SEC. 2. That cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this Act.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, s. 2, 38 Stat. 373.

Annual appropriation for expenses of work; assent to act by State legislature; time, manner, and conditions of payments to States.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of said cooperative agricultural extension work and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same, there is permanently appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$480,000 for each year, \$10,000 of which shall be paid annually, in the manner hereinafter provided, to each State which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That payment of such installments of the appropriation hereinbefore made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this Act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent, be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That there is also appropriated an additional sum of \$600,000 for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and for each year thereafter for seven years a sum exceeding by \$500,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year, and for each year thereafter there is permanently appropriated for each year the sum of \$4,100,000 in addition to the sum of \$480,000 hereinbefore provided: *Provided further*, That before the funds herein appropriated shall become available to any college for any fiscal year plans for the work to be carried on under this Act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such additional sums shall be used only for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and shall be allotted annually to each State by the Secretary of Agriculture and paid in the manner hereinbefore provided, in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the next preceding Federal census: *Provided further*, That no payment out of the additional

appropriations herein provided shall be made in any year to any State until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such State, or provided by State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the State, for the maintenance of the cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in this Act.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, s. 3, 38 Stat. 373.

Payment of appropriations to States; annual statement by state official.

SEC. 4. That the sums hereby appropriated for extension work shall be paid in equal semiannual payments on the first day of January and July of each year by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the warrant of the Secretary of Agriculture, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the treasurer or other officer of the State duly authorized by the laws of the State to receive the same; and such officer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received during the previous fiscal year, and of its disbursement, on forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, s. 3, 38 Stat. 374.

Diminution of moneys to be replaced by State; moneys not to be applied to buildings or lands, college courses, etc.; annual report by colleges of work and receipts and expenditures.

SEC. 5. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State for the support and maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work, as provided in this Act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said State to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State, and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in colleges, promoting agricultural trains, or any other purpose not specified in this Act, and not more than five per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of publications. It shall be the duty of each of said colleges annually, on or before the first day of January, to make to the governor of the State in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in the direction of extension work as defined in this Act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, s. 5, 38 Stat. 374.

Annual ascertainment and certification as to amounts due States; withholding certificates of appropriations; appeal to Congress.

SEC. 6. That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work under this Act, and the amount which it is entitled to receive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold a certificate from any State of its appropriation, the facts

and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the expiration of the Congress next succeeding a session of the legislature of any State from which a certificate has been withheld, in order that the State may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, s. 6, 38 Stat. 374.

Annual report to Congress of receipts, expenditures, and results of work, and as to appropriations withheld.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all of the States receiving the benefits of this Act, and also whether the appropriation of any State has been withheld; and if so, the reasons therefor.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, s. 7, 38 Stat. 374.

Reservation of power to amend or repeal act.

SEC. 8. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this Act.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, s. 8, 38 Stat. 374.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Correspondence, bulletins, and reports for furtherance of cooperative agricultural work transmitted free of postage.

* * * That all correspondence, bulletins, and reports for the furtherance of the purposes of the Act approved May eighth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," may be transmitted in the mails of the United States free of charge for postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General, from time to time, may prescribe, by such college officer or other person connected with the extension department of such college as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate to the Postmaster General;

* * * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 438.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation for the enforcement of act May 8, 1914, c. 79, in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, mentioned in this proviso, is set forth above.

A provision in similar language authorizing the transmission in the mails, free of charge for postage, bulletins or reports of progress published at agricultural experiment stations receiving the benefits of act March 2, 1887, c. 314, is contained in section 4 of said act, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 246.

By a provision of section 5 of act July 2, 1862, c. 130, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 239, and a provision of section 3 of act August 30, 1890, c. 841, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 243, copies of the annual reports of agricultural colleges endowed by acts may be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges so endowed.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

Form of annual financial statement as to administration of appropriations for agricultural experiment stations and cooperative agricultural extension work; ascertainment as to expenditures and report thereon to Congress.

* * * and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, and make report thereon to Congress: * * *

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 437.

This is a provision accompanying appropriations for carrying into effect the provisions of act March 2, 1887, c. 314, and act March 16, 1906, c. 951, and for the enforcement of act May 8, 1914, c. 79, in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above. Similar provisions accompanied appropriations for carrying into effect the provisions of said act March 2, 1887, in the agricultural appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1895 and thereafter to and including 1907, and for carrying into effect the provisions of said act March 2, 1887, and also said act March 16, 1906, in the agricultural appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1908 and thereafter.

Act March 2, 1887, c. 314, referred to in this provision, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 245.

Act March 16, 1906, c. 951, referred to in this provision, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 249.

Act May 8, 1914, c. 79, referred to in this provision, is set forth above.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)**OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.**

SALARIES, OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS: One director, \$4,500; one chief clerk, \$2,000; one financial clerk, \$2,000; one draftsman, \$1,920; one clerk or proof reader, \$1,800; one clerk or editorial clerk, \$1,600; one clerk or editorial clerk, \$1,400; one clerk or editorial clerk, \$1,200; one clerk or draftsman, \$1,200; one clerk or draftsman, \$900; one clerk, class four; three clerks, class three; one clerk, \$1,500; four clerks, class two; eight clerks, class one; eight clerks, at \$1,000 each; twelve clerks, at \$900 each; three messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$600 each; five messengers, messenger boys, or laborers, at \$480 each; one skilled laborer, \$900; four laborers or charwomen, at \$480 each; five laborers or charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$68,840.

GENERAL EXPENSES, OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Acts supplementary thereto," the sums apportioned to the several States and Territories, to be paid quarterly in advance, \$720,000;

To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March sixteenth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof," the sums apportioned to the several States and Territories, to be paid quarterly in advance,

\$720,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 shall be paid to each State and Territory under this Act;

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the above Acts and the Act approved May eighth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," relative to their administration, including the employment of clerks, assistants, and other persons in the city of Washington and elsewhere, freight and express charges, official traveling expenses, office fixtures, supplies, apparatus, telegraph and telephone service, gas, electric current, and rent outside of the District of Columbia, \$50,500; * * *

A provision, here omitted, that the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the acts mentioned above, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, and make report thereon to Congress, is set forth above.

A proviso, here omitted, authorizing the transmission in the mails free of postage charge, under regulations by the Postmaster General, of correspondence, bulletins, and reports for the furtherance of the purposes of act May 8, 1914, c. 79, is set forth above.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain agricultural experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the island of Guam, including the erection of buildings, the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, and all other necessary expenses, \$120,000, as follows: Alaska, \$40,000; Hawaii, \$35,000; Porto Rico, \$30,000; and Guam, \$15,000; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the island of Guam, and this fund shall be available until used: *Provided*, That of the sum herein appropriated for the experiment station in Hawaii \$5,000 may be used in agricultural extension work in Hawaii;

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the organization and progress of farmers' institutes and agricultural schools in the several States and Territories, and upon similar organizations in foreign countries, with special suggestions of plans and methods for making such organizations more effective for the dissemination of the results of the work of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations, and of improved methods of agricultural practice, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and all other necessary expenses, \$23,000;

In all, for general expenses, \$1,633,500.

NUTRITION INVESTIGATIONS: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, with the cooperation of other bureaus of the department, and to disseminate useful information on this subject, including the employment of labor in the city of

Washington and elsewhere, supplies, and all other necessary expenses, \$25,760.

IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the laws of the States and Territories as affecting irrigation and the rights of appropriators, and of riparian proprietors and institutions relating to irrigation, and upon the use of irrigation water at home and abroad, with especial suggestions of the best methods for the utilization of irrigation waters in agriculture, and upon the use of different kinds of power and appliances for irrigation, and for the preparation and illustration of reports and bulletins on irrigation, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, supplies, and all necessary expenses, \$106,400.

DRAINAGE INVESTIGATIONS: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the drainage of swamp and other wet lands which may be made available for agricultural purposes, and to prepare plans for the removal of surplus waters by drainage from such lands, and for the preparation and illustration of reports and bulletins on drainage, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, supplies, and all necessary expenses, \$96,280.

Total for Office of Experiment Stations, \$1,930,780.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 437.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 256-257.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS: One director, who shall be a scientist and have charge of all scientific and technical work, \$4,500; one chief clerk, \$1,900; one clerk, class four; three clerks, class three; one clerk, \$1,500; one clerk, \$1,440; one clerk or instrument maker, \$1,440; one clerk or tabulator, \$1,440; one clerk, \$1,380; two clerks, at \$1,320 each; four clerks, at \$1,260 each; three clerks, class one; one clerk or photographer, \$1,200; one clerk or photographer, \$1,000; two clerks, at \$1,140 each; two clerks, at \$1,080 each; one clerk, \$1,020; four clerks, at \$1,000 each; one clerk, \$900; one clerk or instrument maker, \$1,200; one messenger or laboratory helper, \$840; two messengers, laborers, or laboratory helpers, at \$720 each; one messenger or laborer, \$660; four messengers, laborers, or messenger boys, at \$600 each; one laborer or messenger boy, \$480; two messenger boys, at \$480 each; two charwomen, at \$240 each; in all, \$52,500.

GENERAL EXPENSES, OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS: For salaries and the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, supplies, office fixtures, apparatus, traveling and all other necessary expenses, for conducting investigations and experiments, and for

collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same, and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports, as follows: *Provided*, That no part of these appropriations shall be expended for the rent or purchase of road-making machinery, except such as may be necessary for field experimental work as hereinafter provided for:

For inquiries in regard to systems of road management throughout the United States and for giving expert advice on this subject, \$44,800;

For investigations of the best methods of road making, especially ordinary sand-clay and dirt roads, and the best kinds of road-making materials, and for furnishing expert advice on road building and maintenance, \$145,000;

For investigations of the chemical and physical character of road materials, \$36,260;

For conducting field experiments and various methods of road construction and maintenance, and investigations concerning various road materials and preparations; for investigating and developing equipment intended for the preparation and application of bituminous and other binders; for the purchase of materials and equipment; for the employment of assistance and labor; for the erection of buildings; such experimental work to be confined as nearly as possible to one point during the fiscal year, \$60,000;

For general administrative expenses connected with the above-mentioned lines of investigations and experiments, \$14,000;

In all, for general expenses, \$300,060.

Total for Office of Public Roads, \$352,560.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 439.

These are provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

INSECTICIDE ACT OF 1910.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 257-263.)

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

ENFORCEMENT OF THE INSECTICIDE ACT: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, lead arsenates, and other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," in the city of Washington and elsewhere, including chemical apparatus, chemicals, and supplies, repairs to apparatus, gas, electric current, official traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, express and freight charges, and all other expenses, employing such assistants, clerks, and other persons as may be considered necessary for the purposes named, \$95,000.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 440.

This is a paragraph, under the heading "Miscellaneous," of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above. Provisions in similar terms were contained in the similar acts for preceding fiscal years beginning with 1912.

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT OF AUGUST 20, 1912.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 264-269.)

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 145. (37 Stat. 828.)

Importation of nursery stock, plants, etc., and plant products for experimental and scientific purposes.

* * * That hereafter any class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products of which the importation may be forbidden from any country or locality under the provisions of section seven of the plant quarantine Act approved August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page three hundred and fifteen), may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 145, 37 Stat. 854.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation, under the heading "Miscellaneous," for carrying into effect the provisions of act August 20, 1912, c. 308, in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above. Said act August 20, 1912, mentioned above, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 264.

ACT JUNE 30, 1914, c. 131. (38 Stat. 415.)

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, as amended March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act to regulate the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests; to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom, and for other purposes," in the city of Washington and elsewhere, including official traveling expenses, telegraph and telephone service, express and freight charges, and all other expenses, employing such assistants, clerks, and other persons as may be considered necessary for the purposes named, \$50,000.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with those States in the inspection of Irish potatoes where a quarantine has been or hereafter shall be established by the Secretary of Agriculture, prohibiting the movement of such potatoes from any State into any other State, District, or Territory of the United States except under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and for the enforcement of such rules and regulations, and for the employment of persons and means necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$50,000.

Act June 30, 1914, c. 131, 38 Stat. 440.

These are paragraphs, under the heading "Miscellaneous," of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above. A provision in terms similar to the first of these paragraphs was contained in the similar act for the preceding fiscal year.

COTTON FUTURES ACT.

ACT AUGUST 18, 1914, c. 255. An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes. (38 Stat. 693.)

Title of act.

That this Act shall be known by the short title of the "United States cotton futures Act."

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 1, 38 Stat. 693.

Construction of terms "contract of sale" and "person;" liability of associations, etc., for acts, omissions, etc., of officials, agents, etc.

SEC. 2. That, for the purposes of this Act, the term "contract of sale" shall be held to include sales, agreements of sale, and agreements to sell. That the word "person," wherever used in this Act, shall be construed to import the plural or singular, as the case demands, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any association, partnership, or corporation within the scope of his employment or office, shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such association, partnership, or corporation as well as that of the person.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 2, 38 Stat. 693.

Tax levied on contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, made at exchanges, boards of trade, etc.

SEC. 3. That upon each contract of sale of any cotton for future delivery made at, on, or in any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business, there is hereby levied a tax in the nature of an excise of 2 cents for each pound of the cotton involved in any such contract.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 3, 38 Stat. 693.

Contracts of sale of cotton required to be in writing, showing terms and parties; specification of weight of bales.

SEC. 4. That each contract of sale of cotton for future delivery mentioned in section three of this Act shall be in writing plainly stating, or evidenced by written memorandum showing, the terms of such contract, including the quantity of the cotton involved and the names and addresses of the seller and buyer in such contract, and shall be signed by the party to be charged, or by his agent in his behalf. If the contract or memorandum specify in bales the quantity of the cotton involved, without giving the weight, each bale shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to weigh five hundred pounds.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 4, 38 Stat. 693.

Tax not levied on contracts complying with certain conditions.

SEC. 5. That no tax shall be levied under this Act on any contract of sale mentioned in section three hereof, if the contract comply with each of the following conditions:

Conformity with section 4 and regulations.

First. Conform to the requirements of section four of, and the rules and regulations made pursuant to, this Act.

Specification of basis grade of cotton, price per pound, date of purchase or sale, month of fulfillment of contract; basis grade defined when not specified.

Second. Specify the basis grade for the cotton involved in the contract, which shall be one of the grades for which standards are

established by the Secretary of Agriculture except grades prohibited from being delivered on a contract made under this section by the fifth subdivision of this section, the price per pound at which the cotton of such basis grade is contracted to be bought or sold, the date when the purchase or sale was made, and the month or months in which the contract is to be fulfilled or settled: *Provided*, That middling shall be deemed the basis grade incorporated into the contract if no other basis grade be specified either in the contract or in the memorandum evidencing the same.

Cotton of established standard grades.

Third. Provide that the cotton dealt with therein or delivered thereunder shall be of or within the grades for which standards are established by the Secretary of Agriculture except grades prohibited from being delivered on a contract made under this section by the fifth subdivision of this section and no other grade or grades.

Differences in case of cotton of grade other than basis grade.

Fourth. Provide that in case cotton of grade other than the basis grade be tendered or delivered in settlement of such contract, the differences above or below the contract price which the receiver shall pay for such grades other than the basis grade shall be the actual commercial differences, determined as hereinafter provided.

Cotton reduced in value because of extraneous matter or irregularities, or defects, cotton below "Good Ordinary," tinged cotton, stained cotton, cotton less than seven-eighths inch in length, cotton of perished or immature staple, cotton "gin-cut" or reginned, cotton "repacked" or "false packed" or "mixed packed" or "water packed."

Fifth. Provide that cotton that, because of the presence of extraneous matter of any character or irregularities or defects, is reduced in value below that of Good Ordinary, or cotton that is below the grade of Good Ordinary, or, if tinged, cotton that is below the grade of Low Middling, or, if stained, cotton that is below the grade of Middling, the grades mentioned being of the official cotton standards of the United States, or cotton that is less than seven-eighths of an inch in length of staple, or cotton of perished staple or of immature staple, or cotton that is "gin cut" or reginned, or cotton that is "repacked" or "false packed" or "mixed packed" or "water packed," shall not be delivered on, under, or in settlement of such contract.

Tenders of full number of bales or total weight; notice prior to delivery.

Sixth. Provide that all tenders of cotton under such contract shall be the full number of bales involved therein, except that such variations of the number of bales may be permitted as is necessary to bring the total weight of the cotton tendered within the provisions of the contract as to weight; that, on the fifth business day prior to delivery, the person making the tender shall give to the person receiving the same written notice of the date of delivery, and that, on or prior to the date so fixed for delivery, and in advance of final settlement of the contract, the person making the tender shall furnish to the person receiving the same a written notice or certificate stating the grade of each individual bale to be delivered and, by means of marks or numbers, identifying each bale with its grade.

Determination by the Secretary of Agriculture of disputes as to quality, grade, or length of staple.

Seventh. Provide that, in case a dispute arises between the person making the tender and the person receiving the same, as to the

quality, or the grade, or the length of staple, of any cotton tendered under the contract, either party may refer the question to the Secretary of Agriculture for determination, and that such dispute shall be referred and determined, and the costs thereof, fixed, assessed, collected and paid, in such manner and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Incorporation in contracts of provisions of subdivisions third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh.

The provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh subdivisions of this section shall be deemed fully incorporated into any such contract if there be written or printed thereon, or on the memorandum evidencing the same, at or prior to the time the same is signed, the phrase, "Subject to United States cotton futures Act, section five."

Rules and regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture; findings upon disputes prima facie evidence in suits.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for carrying out the purposes of the seventh subdivision of this section, and his findings, upon any dispute referred to him under said seventh subdivision, made after the parties in interest have had an opportunity to be heard by him or such officer, officers, agent, or agents of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate, shall be accepted in the courts of the United States in all suits between such parties, or their privies, as *prima facie* evidence of the true quality, or grade, or length of staple, of the cotton involved.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 5, 38 Stat. 693.

Determination of differences above or below the contract price payable for cotton of grades above or below the basis grade.

SEC. 6. That for the purposes of section five of this Act the differences above or below the contract price which the receiver shall pay for cotton of grades above or below the basis grade in the settlement of a contract of sale for the future delivery of cotton shall be determined by the actual commercial differences in value thereof upon the sixth business day prior to the day fixed, in accordance with the sixth subdivision of section five, for the delivery of cotton on the contract, established by the sale of spot cotton in the market where the future transaction involved occurs and is consummated if such market be a bona fide spot market; and in the event there be no bona fide spot market at or in the place in which such future transaction occurs, then, and in that case, the said differences above or below the contract price which the receiver shall pay for cotton above or below the basis grade shall be determined by the average actual commercial differences in value thereof, upon the sixth business day prior to the day fixed, in accordance with the sixth subdivision of section five, for the delivery of cotton on the contract, in the spot markets of not less than five places designated for the purpose from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture, as such values were established by the sales of spot cotton, in such designated five or more markets: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this section such values in the said spot markets be based upon the standards for grades of cotton established by the Secretary of Agriculture: *And provided further*, That whenever the value of one grade is to be determined from the sale or sales of spot

cotton of another grade or grades, such value shall be fixed in accordance with rules and regulations which shall be prescribed for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 6, 38 Stat. 695.

Spot markets to be determined and designated by Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this Act the only markets which shall be considered bona fide spot markets shall be those which the Secretary of Agriculture shall, from time to time, after investigation, determine and designate to be such, and of which he shall give public notice.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 7, 38 Stat. 695.

Markets to be considered in determining spot markets; rules and regulations for determining differences in value of spot cotton in case of insufficient markets.

SEC. 8. That in determining, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, what markets are bona fide spot markets, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to consider only markets in which spot cotton is sold in such volume and under such conditions as customarily to reflect accurately the value of middling cotton and the differences between the prices or values of middling cotton and of other grades of cotton for which standards shall have been established by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That if there be not sufficient places, in the markets of which are made bona fide sales of spot cotton of grades for which standards are established by the Secretary of Agriculture, to enable him to designate at least five spot markets in accordance with section six of this Act, he shall, from data as to spot sales collected by him, make rules and regulations for determining the actual commercial differences in the value of spot cotton of the grades established by him as reflected by bona fide sales of spot cotton, of the same or different grades, in the markets selected and designated by him, from time to time, for that purpose, and in that event, differences in value of cotton of various grades involved in contracts made pursuant to section five of this Act shall be determined in compliance with such rules and regulations.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 8, 38 Stat. 695.

Establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture of standards of cotton for the determination of its quality or value.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, from time to time, to establish and promulgate standards of cotton by which its quality or value may be judged or determined, including its grade, length of staple, strength of staple, color, and such other qualities, properties, and conditions as may be standardized in practical form, which, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known as the "Official cotton standards of the United States," and to adopt, change, or replace the standard for any grade of cotton established under the Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page two hundred and fifty-one), and Acts supplementary thereto: *Provided*, That any standard of any cotton established and promulgated under this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be changed or replaced within a period less than one year from and after the date of the promulgation thereof by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That, subsequent to six months after the date section three of this Act becomes

effective, no change or replacement of any standard of any cotton established and promulgated under this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture shall become effective until after one year's public notice thereof, which notice shall specify the date when the same is to become effective. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to prepare practical forms of the official cotton standards which shall be established by him, and to furnish such practical forms from time to time, upon request, to any person, the cost thereof, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, to be paid by the person requesting the same, and to certify such practical forms under the seal of the Department of Agriculture and under the signature of the said Secretary, thereto affixed by himself or by some official or employee of the Department of Agriculture thereunto duly authorized by the said Secretary.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 9, 38 Stat. 696.

The provisions of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1909, act May 23, 1908, c. 192, relative to establishing standards for the different grades of cotton, mentioned in this section, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 79.

Tax not levied on contracts complying with certain conditions.

SEC. 10. That no tax shall be levied under this Act on any contract of sale mentioned in section three hereof, if the contract comply with each of the following conditions:

Conformity with regulations.

First. Conform to the rules and regulations made pursuant to this Act.

Specification of grade, type, sample, description, price per pound, date of purchase or sale, and time of delivery of cotton.

Second. Specify the grade, type, sample, or description of the cotton involved in the contract, the price per pound at which such cotton is contracted to be bought or sold, the date of the purchase or sale, and the time when shipment or delivery of such cotton is to be made.

Cotton of established standard grades.

Third. Provide that cotton of or within the grade or of the type, or according to the sample or description, specified in the contract shall be delivered thereunder, and that no cotton which does not conform to the type, sample, or description, or which is not of or within the grade, specified in the contract shall be tendered or delivered thereunder.

Delivery of cotton by actual transfer.

Fourth. Provide that the delivery of cotton under the contract shall not be effected by means of "set-off" or "ring" settlement, but only by the actual transfer of the specified cotton mentioned in the contract.

Incorporation in contract of subdivisions first, third, and fourth.

The provisions of the first, third, and fourth subdivisions of this section shall be deemed fully incorporated into any such contract if there be written or printed thereon, or on the document or memorandum evidencing the same, at or prior to the time the same is entered into, the words "Subject to United States cotton futures Act, section 10."

Tax not imposed on sale of spot cotton.

This Act shall not be construed to impose a tax on any sale of spot cotton.

Section not applicable to contract complying with section 5.

This section shall not be construed to apply to any contract of sale made in compliance with section five of this Act.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 10, 38 Stat. 696.

Excise tax levied on orders for making contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, made at exchanges, boards of trade, etc.; tax not levied on cotton under contracts complying with conditions specified in sections 5 and 10.

SEC. 11. That upon each order transmitted, or directed or authorized to be transmitted, by any person within the United States for the making of any contract of sale of cotton grown in the United States for future delivery in cases in which the contract of sale is or is to be made at, on, or in any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business in any foreign country, there is hereby levied an excise tax at the rate of 2 cents for each pound of the cotton so ordered to be bought or sold under such contract: *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied under this Act on any such order if the contract made in pursuance thereof comply either with the conditions specified in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth subdivisions of section five, or with all the conditions specified in section ten of this Act, except that the quantity of the cotton involved in the contract may be expressed therein in terms of kilograms instead of pounds.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 11, 38 Stat. 697.

Tax imposed by section 3 paid by seller of cotton; affixing and canceling stamps; tax imposed by section 11 paid by sender of order; manner of collection.

SEC. 12. That the tax imposed by section three of this Act shall be paid by the seller of the cotton involved in the contract of sale, by means of stamps which shall be affixed to such contracts, or to the memoranda evidencing the same, and canceled in compliance with rules and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The tax imposed by section eleven of this Act shall be paid by the sender of the order and collected in accordance with rules and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 12, 38 Stat. 697.

Contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery under section 3, not conforming with section 4 and without stamps affixed, not enforceable in United States courts; contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery pursuant to orders mentioned in section 11, not enforceable in United States courts unless complying with section 4.

SEC. 13. That no contract of sale of cotton for future delivery mentioned in section three of this Act which does not conform to the requirements of section four hereof and has not the necessary stamps affixed thereto as required by section twelve hereof shall be enforceable in any court of the United States by, or on behalf of, any party to such contract or his privies. That no contract of sale of cotton for future delivery, made in pursuance of any order mentioned in section eleven of this Act, shall be enforceable in any court of the United States by or on behalf of any party to such contract or his privies unless it conforms to the requirements of section four hereof and

the tax imposed by section eleven upon the order for such contract shall have been paid in compliance with section twelve of this Act.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 13, 38 Stat. 697.

Regulations by Secretary of the Treasury to collect tax and enforce act; records required disclosing transactions mentioned in sections 3 and 11; appointment of agents to collect tax.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make and promulgate such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to collect the tax imposed by this Act and otherwise to enforce its provisions. Further to effect this purpose, he shall require all persons coming within its provisions to keep such records and statements of account as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions mentioned in sections three and eleven of this Act; and he may appoint agents to conduct the inspection necessary to collect said tax and otherwise to enforce this Act and all rules and regulations made by him in pursuance hereof, and may fix the compensation of such agents.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 14, 38 Stat. 697.

Failing to pay or evading payment of tax or otherwise violating act or regulations a misdemeanor; punishment.

SEC. 15. That any person liable to the payment of any tax imposed by this Act who fails to pay, or evades or attempts to evade the payment of such tax, and any person who otherwise violates any provision of this Act, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$20,000, in the discretion of the court; and, in case of natural persons, may, in addition, be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days nor more than three years, in the discretion of the court.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 11, 38 Stat. 697.

Additional penalty for violations of act; payment of one-half to informant; duty of United States attorneys to prosecute for recovery of penalties.

SEC. 16. That in addition to the foregoing punishment there is hereby imposed, on account of each violation of this Act, a penalty of \$2,000, to be recovered in an action founded on this Act in the name of the United States as plaintiff, and when so recovered one-half of said amount shall be paid over to the person giving the information upon which such recovery was based. It shall be the duty of United States attorneys, to whom satisfactory evidence of violations of this Act is furnished, to institute and prosecute actions for the recovery of the penalties prescribed by this section.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 14, 38 Stat. 697.

Persons called to testify by prosecuting officer exempt from prosecution for complicity.

SEC. 17. That no person whose evidence is deemed material by the officer prosecuting on behalf of the United States in any case brought under any provision of this Act shall withhold his testimony because of complicity by him in any violation of this Act or of any regulation made pursuant to this Act, but any such person called by such officer who testifies in such case shall be exempt from prosecution for any offense to which his testimony relates.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 17, 38 Stat. 698.

Payment of taxes levied by act not exemption from punishment under State laws for entering into contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery; payment of taxes imposed by act not to prohibit States, etc., from imposing tax on same transaction.

SEC. 18. That the payment of any tax levied by this Act shall not exempt any person from any penalty or punishment now or hereafter provided by the laws of any State for entering into contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, nor shall the payment of any tax imposed by this Act be held to prohibit any State or municipality from imposing a tax on the same transaction.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 18, 38 Stat. 698.

Appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out act.

SEC. 19. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, the sum of \$50,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 19, 38 Stat. 698.

Appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make investigations, collect data, etc., to determine spot markets, to prescribe regulations under sections 5, 6, and 8, to establish standards of cotton, to furnish forms under section 9, to publish results, to pay rent and employ assistants; Secretary of Agriculture to publish results of investigations; disposal of sums collected under sections 5 and 9.

SEC. 20. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, available until expended, the sum of \$150,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make such investigations, to collect such data, and to use such methods and means as he may deem necessary to determine and designate what are bona fide spot markets within the meaning of this Act, to prescribe rules and regulations pursuant to sections five, six, and eight hereof, to establish and promulgate standards for cotton and to furnish practical forms thereof as authorized by section nine hereof, to publish the results of his investigations, to pay rent and to employ such persons as he may deem necessary, in the city of Washington and elsewhere. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed to publish from time to time the results of investigations made in pursuance of this Act. All sums collected by the Secretary of Agriculture as costs under section five, or for furnishing practical forms under section nine of this Act, shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 20, 38 Stat. 698.

Time of taking effect; sections 9, 19, 20, and provisions of act authorizing regulations; other sections of act; act not applicable to contracts mentioned in section 3 made prior to date section 3 becomes effective.

SEC. 21. That sections nine, nineteen, and twenty of this Act and all provisions of this Act authorizing rules and regulations to be prescribed shall be effective immediately. All other sections of this Act shall become and be effective on and after six months from the date of the passage of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any contract of sale of any cotton for future delivery mentioned in section three of this Act which shall have been made prior to the date when section three becomes effective.

Act August 18, 1914, c. 255, s. 21, 38 Stat. 698.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN GENERAL.

OFFICERS, CLERKS, AND EMPLOYEES.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 273-308.)

ACT JULY 16, 1914, c. 141. (38 Stat. 454.)

Investigation and report by Civil Service Commission as to administrative needs of the service relating to personnel in executive departments, etc.

For the establishment and maintenance of system of efficiency ratings, \$30,000. The Civil Service Commission shall investigate and report to the President, with its recommendations, as to the administrative needs of the service relating to personnel in the several executive departments and independent establishments in the District of Columbia, and report to Congress details of expenditure and of progress of work hereunder at the beginning of each regular session: * * *

Act July 16, 1914, c. 141, s. 1, 38 Stat. 465.

This is a provision of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

The establishment of a system of efficiency ratings for the classified service in the executive departments based upon records kept in each department, as a basis for formations, demotions, and dismissals, is required by act August 23, 1912, c. 350, s. 4, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 280.

ACT MARCH 22, 1882, c. 47. (22 Stat. 30.)

Bigamists, etc., ineligible for office.

SEC. 8. That no polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described as aforesaid in this section, in any Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be * * * eligible for * * * appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, or emolument * * * under the United States.

Act of March 22, 1882, c. 47, s. 8, 22 Stat. 31.

This is a section of "An act to amend section fifty-three hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes, cited above."

ACT JULY 16, 1914, c. 141. (38 Stat. 454.)

Details of employees of executive departments, etc., to the office of the President.

* * * That employees of the executive departments and other establishments of the executive branch of the Government may be

detailed from time to time to the office of the President of the United States for such temporary assistance as may be necessary.

Act July 16, 1914, c. 141, s. 1, 38 Stat. 465.

This is a proviso annexed to appropriations for officers, clerks, and employees in the office of the President, in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above. Provisions in the same words were contained in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906 and subsequent similar acts previous to this act.

ACT JULY 16, 1914, c. 141. (38 Stat. 454.)

Details of clerks and employees from departments, etc., to Civil Service Commission for duty in District of Columbia, forbidden.

No detail of clerks or other employees from the executive departments or other Government establishments in Washington, District of Columbia, to the Civil Service Commission, for the performance of duty in the District of Columbia, shall be made for or during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Act July 16, 1914, c. 141, s. 1, 38 Stat. 465.

This is a provision of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above. Similar provisions were contained in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1906 and subsequent similar acts previous to this act.

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

Payment to employees under general or lump-sum appropriations in addition to regular compensation, unlawful; appointments by promotion excepted.

SEC. 12. That it shall not be lawful hereafter to pay to any person, employed in the service of the United States under any general or lump sum appropriation, any sum additional to the regular compensation received for or attached to any employment held prior to an appointment or designation as acting for or instead of an occupant of any other office or employment. This provision shall not be construed as prohibiting regular and permanent appointments by promotion from lower to higher grades of employments.

Act August 1, 1914, c. 223, s. 12, 38 Stat. 680.

This is a section of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT MARCH 4, 1913, c. 142. (37 Stat. 739.)

Amendment of section 7, act August 26, 1912, c. 408.

SEC. 4. That section seven of the general deficiency appropriation Act approved August twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and twelve, is amended to read as follows:

Lump-sum appropriations not available for increased compensation; not applicable to mechanics, etc., on public works.

"SEC. 7. That no part of any money contained herein or hereafter appropriated in lump sum shall be available for the payment of personal services at a rate of compensation in excess of that paid for the same or similar services during the preceding fiscal year; nor shall any person employed at a specific salary be hereafter transferred and hereafter paid from a lump-sum appropriation a rate of compensation greater than such specific salary, and the heads of departments

shall cause this provision to be enforced: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to mechanics, artisans, their helpers and assistants, laborers, or any other employees whose duties are of similar character and required in carrying on the various manufacturing or constructing operations of the Government."

Act March 4, 1913, c. 142, s. 4, 37 Stat. 790.

Section 7 of act August 26, 1912, c. 408, mentioned in and amended by this section, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 285.

By a provision contained in the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, act March 4, 1913, c. 145, set forth on p. 5, *ante*, section 7 of act August 26, 1912, c. 408, and any amendments thereto, shall not apply to payment from lump-sum appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for personal services of employees engaged in strictly scientific and technical work; and by a proviso annexed thereto said provision shall not be construed to authorize the transfer of any person employed at a specific salary and the payment of compensation from lump-sum appropriations at a rate greater than said specific salary.

Repeal of inconsistent laws.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this Act are repealed.

Act March 4, 1913, c. 142, s. 5, 37 Stat. 790.

These are sections of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

ACT OCTOBER 22, 1913, c. 32. (38 Stat. 208.)

Restriction on compensation of publicity experts.

No money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used for the compensation of any publicity expert unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

Act October 22, 1913, c. 32, s. 1, 38 Stat. 212.

This is a paragraph of the urgent deficiencies appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913 and prior years, cited above.

ACT APRIL 6, 1914, c. 52. (38 Stat. 312.)

Restrictions on compensation or payment of expenses in changing methods of transacting Government business.

SEC. 5. That no part of any money appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used for compensation or payment of expenses of accountants or other experts in inaugurating new or changing old methods of transacting the business of the United States or the District of Columbia unless authority for employment of such services or payment of such expenses is stated in specific terms in the Act making provision therefor and the rate of compensation for such services or expenses is specifically fixed therein, or be used for compensation of or expenses for persons, aiding or assisting such accountants or other experts, unless the rate of compensation of or expenses for such assistants is fixed by officers or employees of the United States or District of Columbia having authority to do so, and such rates of compensation or expenses so fixed shall be paid only to the person so employed.

Act April 6, 1914, c. 52, s. 5, 38 Stat. 335.

This is a section of the urgent deficiencies appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 and prior years, cited above.

ACT APRIL 6, 1914, c. 52. (38 Stat. 312.)

Limitation on expenses of officers and employees for subsistence while traveling outside of the District of Columbia and away from post of duty.

On and after July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer or employee of the United States shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty outside of the District of Columbia and away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of \$5 per day; nor shall any allowance or reimbursement for subsistence be paid to any officer or employee in any branch of the public service of the United States in the District of Columbia unless absent from his designated post of duty outside of the District of Columbia, and then only for the period of time actually engaged in the discharge of official duties.

Act April 6, 1914, c. 52, s. 1, 38 Stat. 318.

This is a paragraph of the urgent deficiencies appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 and prior years, cited above.

By a provision of section 13, act August 1, 1914, c. 223, set forth below, the heads of executive departments are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance not exceeding \$4 in lieu of subsistence to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty when not otherwise fixed by law.

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

Per diem rates of allowance not exceeding \$4 in lieu of subsistence to persons away from posts of duty, authorized; statement in estimates of rates of allowances.

SEC. 13. That the heads of executive departments and other Government establishments are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance not exceeding \$4 in lieu of subsistence to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty when not otherwise fixed by law. For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen and annually thereafter estimates of appropriations from which per diem allowances are to be paid shall specifically state the rates of such allowances.

Act August 1, 1914, c. 223, s. 13, 38 Stat. 680.

This is a section of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

By a provision of act April 6, 1914, c. 52, s. 1, set forth above, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer or employee of the United States shall be allowed any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty outside of the District of Columbia and away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of \$5 per day; nor shall any allowance or reimbursement for subsistence be paid to any officer or employee unless absent from his designated post of duty outside of the District of Columbia, and then only for the period actually engaged in the discharge of official duties.

REV. ST. SEC. 850.

Expenses of clerks, etc., of the United States sent away as witnesses.

SEC. 850. When any clerk or other officer of the United States is sent away from his place of business as a witness for the Government, his necessary expenses, stated in items and sworn to, in going, return-

ing, and attendance on the court, shall be audited and paid; but no mileage, or other compensation in addition to his salary, shall in any case be allowed.

ACT JUNE 23, 1913, c. 3. (38 Stat. 4.)

Restriction on expenditures for membership fees or dues of officers or employees of the United States in societies, etc., and for expenses of attendance at meetings, etc., modified.

SEC. 7. That section eight of the District of Columbia appropriation Act, approved June twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and twelve, shall not take effect or be operative during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fourteen except to the extent that it prohibits the payment of membership fees or dues in societies or associations: *Provided*, That during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fourteen expenses of attendance of officers or employees of the Government at any meeting or convention of members of any society or association shall be incurred only on the written authority and direction of the heads of executive departments or other Government establishments or the Government of the District of Columbia; and a detailed statement of all such expenses incurred from June thirtieth until December first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, shall be submitted to Congress on or before January first, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Act June 23, 1913, c. 3, s. 7, 38 Stat. 75.

This is a section of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

Provisions in similar language, but applicable to the fiscal year 1913, contained in the similar appropriation act for the fiscal year 1913, act August 24, 1912, c. 355, are set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 287.

By a provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, act March 4, 1913, c. 145, set forth on p. 6, *ante*, nothing in act June 26, 1912, c. 182, shall be construed to prohibit the payment from appropriations for the Department of Agriculture of expenses incidental to the delivery of lectures, the giving of instruction, or the acquiring of information at meetings by its employees on subjects relating to the work of the department.

ACT MARCH 1, 1889, c. 328. (25 Stat. 772.)

Leave of absence for Government officers and employees who are members of the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 49. That all officers and employees of the United States and of the District of Columbia who are members of the National Guard shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties, without loss of pay or time, on all days of any parade or encampment ordered or authorized under the provisions of this act.

Act March 1, 1889, c. 328, s. 49, 25 Stat. 779.

This is a section of "An act to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia," cited above.

This section is construed by a proviso of act July 1, 1902, c. 1352, s. 1, set forth below.

ACT JULY 1, 1902, c. 1352. (32 Stat. 590.)

Leave of absence for Government officers and employees who are members of the National Guard of the District of Columbia; act March 1, 1889, c. 328, s. 49, construed.

* * * That section forty-nine of "An Act to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be construed as

covering all days of service which the National Guard, or any portion thereof, may be ordered to perform by the commanding general.

Act July 1, 1902, c. 1352, s. 1, 32 Stat. 615.

This is a proviso annexed to an appropriation for pay of the militia of the District of Columbia in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1903, cited above.

Section 49, act March 1, 1899, c. 328, mentioned and construed by this provision, is set forth above.

ACT JUNE 25, 1910, c. 423. An act to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes. (36 Stat. 851.)

Recovery of compensation for unlicensed use of patents by United States; benefits of act not to inure to Government employees.

That whenever an invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States shall hereafter be used by the United States without license of the owner thereof or lawful right to use the same, such owner may recover reasonable compensation for such use by suit in the Court of Claims: * * * *And provided further,* That the benefits of this Act shall not inure to any patentee, who, when he makes such claim is in the employment or service of the Government of the United States; or the assignee of any such patentee; nor shall this Act apply to any device discovered or invented by such employee during the time of his employment of service.

Act June 25, 1910, c. 423, 36 Stat. 851.

By a provision of act March 3, 1883, c. 143, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 305, the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Patents are authorized to grant Government officers, without the payment of fees, patents for inventions of certain classes when such inventions are to be used in the public service.

ACT JULY 16, 1914, c. 141. (38 Stat. 454.)

Restriction on purchase, etc., of vehicles for executive departments, etc.; statement in estimates as to purchase, etc., and use of vehicles.

SEC. 5. No appropriation made in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase of any motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicle for the service of any of the executive departments or other Government establishments, or any branch of the Government service, unless specific authority is given therefor, and after the close of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen there shall not be expended out of any appropriation made by Congress any sum for purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for any branch of the public service of the United States unless the same is specifically authorized by law, and in the estimates for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen and subsequent fiscal years there shall be submitted in detail estimates for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for purchase, maintenance, repair, or operation of all motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, specifying the sums required, the public purposes for which said vehicles are intended, and the officials or employees by whom the same are to be used.

Act July 16, 1914, c. 141, s. 5, 38 Stat. 508.

This is a section of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

By a provision of the agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, act June 30, 1914, c. 131, set forth on p. 7, *ante*, available lump-

sum appropriations of the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor vehicles and motor boats necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture, the amount to be expended therefor not to exceed \$10,000, such vehicles and boats to be used only for official business, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a report to Congress on the first day of each regular session showing the amount so expended.

Under act February 3, 1905, c. 297, s. 4, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 306, no appropriation shall be used for purchasing, maintaining, driving, or operating carriages or vehicles (other than those for the use of the President, the heads of departments, and the Secretary to the President, and those used for transporting Government property), for the personal or official use of officers or employees of the departments, etc., at Washington, unless authorized by law and provided for in terms by appropriations, and all such carriages and vehicles shall have conspicuously painted thereon the full name of the department, etc., to which they belong.

By a provision of act March 18, 1904, c. 716, s. 3, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 305, no appropriation shall be available for paying expenses of horses and carriages or drivers therefor for the personal use of Government officers other than the President, the heads of departments, the Secretary to the President, and officials outside of the District of Columbia in the performance of their official duties.

ESTIMATES AND REPORTS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 308-316.)

ACT JUNE 23, 1913, c. 3. (38 Stat. 4.)

Official to be designated to supervise preparation of estimates; requirements of law to be regarded; unnecessary words to be eliminated and uniform language to be used.

SEC. 3. That hereafter the head of each executive department and other Government establishment shall, on or before July first in every fiscal year, designate from among the officials employed therein one person whose duty it shall be to supervise the classification and compilation of all estimates of appropriations, including supplemental and deficiency estimates to be submitted by such department or establishment. In the performance of their duties persons so designated shall have due regard for the requirements of all laws respecting the preparation of estimates, including the manner and time of their submission through the Treasury Department to Congress; they shall also, as nearly as may be practicable, eliminate from all such estimates unnecessary words and make uniform the language commonly used in expressing purposes or conditions of appropriations.

Act May 22, 1913, c. 3, s. 3, 38 Stat. 75.

This is a section of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

Amendment of section 6, act August 24, 1912, c. 355.

Sec. 10. That section six of the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, is amended to read as follows:

Statements in estimates of number and compensation of employees, cost of construction work, etc.

"SEC. 6. That there shall be submitted hereafter, in the annual Book of Estimates following every estimate for a general or lump-

sum appropriation, except public buildings or other public works constructed under contract, a statement showing in parallel columns:

"First, the number of persons, if any, intended to be employed and the rates of compensation to each, and the amounts contemplated to be expended for each of any other objects or classes of expenditures specified or contemplated in the estimate, including a statement of estimated unit cost of any construction work proposed to be done; and

"Second, the number of persons, if any, employed and the rate of compensation paid each, and the amounts expended for each other object or class of expenditure, and the actual unit cost of any construction work done, out of the appropriation corresponding to the estimate so submitted, during the completed fiscal year next preceding the period for which the estimate is submitted.

"Other notes shall not be submitted following any estimate embraced in the annual Book of Estimates other than such as shall suggest changes in form or order of arrangement of estimates and appropriations and reasons for such changes."

Act August 1, 1914, c. 223, s. 10, 38 Stat. 680.

This is a section of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

Section 6 of act August 24, 1912, c. 355, mentioned in and amended by this section, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 311.

ACT MAY 1, 1913, c. 1. (38 Stat. 1.)

Statement of buildings rented by Government in District of Columbia to show floor space and rate therefor, assessed valuation, and proportion of rent, including heat, light, and elevator service.

SEC. 3. Hereafter the statement of buildings rented within the District of Columbia for use of the Government, required by the Act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (Statutes at Large, volume twenty-seven, page one hundred and ninety-nine), shall indicate as to each building rented the area thereof in square feet of available floor space for Government uses, the rate paid per square foot for such floor space, the assessed valuation of each building, and what proportion, if any, of the rental paid includes heat, light, elevator, or other service.

Act May 1, 1913, c. 1, s. 3, 38 Stat. 3.

This is a section of "An act making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-third Congress, and for other purposes," cited above.

The provision of act July 16, 1892, c. 196, mentioned in this section, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 312.

Heads of departments are required to submit in the annual estimates statements of the number of buildings rented by their respective departments, the purposes for which rented, and the rental, by a provision of act March 3, 1883, c. 128, s. 1, set forth in "Laws applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 312.

ACT JULY 16, 1914, c. 141. (38 Stat. 454.)

Statement relative to typewriting machines.

The head of every executive department and other Government establishment shall transmit to Congress, on the first day of its next

session, a statement showing, for the first three months of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, the following relative to type-writing machines purchased during that period: The model, character, contract price, and make of each machine purchased; the relative cost of repairs and supplies for such makes of typewriters; the model, character, amount allowed, and make of each machine given in exchange; total number purchased and total number given in exchange; aggregate cost, aggregate allowance on exchanges, and aggregate net cost of all machines. And there shall be submitted to Congress, on the first day of the session following the close of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, statements of all of the foregoing facts for the entire period of that fiscal year.

Act July 16, 1914, c. 141, s. 4, 38 Stat. 508.

This is a paragraph of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

APPROPRIATIONS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 316-321.)

CONTRACTS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 321-333.)

ACT MARCH 2, 1913, c. 93. (37 Stat. 704.)

Contracts for lease for fireproof storage accommodations.

The heads of the several executive departments are authorized to enter into contracts for the lease, for periods of not exceeding six years, of modern fireproof storage accommodations within the District of Columbia for their respective departments, at rates per square foot of available floor space not exceeding 25 cents, payable from appropriations that Congress may from time to time make for rent of buildings for their respective departments.

Act March 2, 1913, c. 93, 37 Stat. 718.

This is a paragraph of the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, cited above.

Contracts for the rent of buildings for public use in the District of Columbia are not to be made until appropriations have been made therefor, by a provision of act March 3, 1877, c. 106, s. 1, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 324.

Other buildings in the District of Columbia may be rented instead of buildings already rented for public use, by a provision of act August 5, 1882, c. 389, s. 1, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 361.

Heads of departments are required to submit to Congress each year in the annual estimates statements of the number of buildings rented by their respective departments, the purposes for which rented, and the rental, by a provision of act March 3, 1883, c. 128, s. 1, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 312.

The Secretary of the Treasury is required to submit to Congress each year in the Book of Estimates a statement of the buildings rented within the District of Columbia for the use of the Government, the purposes for which rented, and the annual rental, by a provision of act July 16, 1892, c. 196, s. 1, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 312.

ACT MARCH 3, 1913, c. 106. An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon a public work of the United States and of the District of Columbia, and of all persons employed in constructing, maintaining, or improving a river or harbor of the United States and of the District of Columbia. (37 Stat. 726.)

Amendment of act August 1, 1892, c. 352.

That sections one, two, and three of an Act entitled "An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia" be amended to read as follows:

Daily services of laborers and mechanics on public works limited to eight hours.

"**SECTION 1.** That the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now, or may hereafter, be employed by the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor, upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and of all persons who are now, or may hereafter be, employed by the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the services of such laborers or mechanics or of such persons employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic or any such person employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall apply or be construed to apply to persons employed in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia while not directly operating dredging or rock excavating machinery or tools, nor to persons engaged in construction or repair of levees or revetments necessary for protection against floods or overflows on the navigable rivers of the United States.

Act March 3, 1913, c. 106, s. 1, 37 Stat. 726.

Violations; penalty.

"**VIOLATION OF ACT BY OFFICER OR CONTRACTOR PUNISHABLE.**

"**SEC. 2.** That any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any person employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor,

and for each and every such offense shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

Act March 3, 1913, c. 106, s. 2, 37 Stat. 726.

Existing contracts not affected.

"EXISTING CONTRACTS NOT AFFECTED BY ACT."

"SEC. 3. That the provisions of this Act shall not be so construed as to in any manner apply to or affect contractors or subcontractors, or to limit the hours of daily service of laborers or mechanics engaged upon a public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or persons employed to perform services similar to those of laborers and mechanics in connection with dredging or rock excavation in any river or harbor of the United States or of the District of Columbia, for which contracts have been entered into prior to the passing of this Act or may be entered into under the provisions of appropriation Acts approved prior to the passage of this Act."

Act March 3, 1913, c. 106, s. 3, 37 Stat. 727.

Time of taking effect of act.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall become effective and be in force on and after March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Act March 3, 1913, c. 106, s. 4, 37 Stat. 727.

Act August 1, 1892, c. 352, mentioned in and amended by this act, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 326.

Act June 19, 1912, c. 174, set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 327, provides that every contract for or on behalf of the United States, with the exception of contracts for transportation, the transmission of intelligence, or the purchase of supplies for the Government, which requires or involves the employment of laborers or mechanics, shall contain a proviso that no such laborer or mechanic shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, and that every such contract shall stipulate a penalty of \$5 for each violation of such stipulation for each laborer or mechanic for every day in which he shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND ACCOUNTING.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 333-355.)

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 355-359.)

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

Use of furniture although not corresponding to regulation plan.

And all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings and in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture or not.

Act August 1, 1914, c. 223, s. 1, 38 Stat. 618.

This is a provision of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above, following an appropriation for furniture, carpets, and gas and electric fixtures and repairs of same, for all public buildings

under the control of the Treasury Department. Similar provisions were contained in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1901 and each subsequent similar act thereafter previous to this act.

ACT APRIL 27, 1914, c. 72. (38 Stat. 351.)

Transactions between the War Department and other departments; payment.

Hereafter in the settlement of transactions between appropriations under the Engineer Department, or between the Engineer Department and another office or bureau of the War Department, or of any other executive department of the Government, payment therefor shall be made by the proper disbursing officer of the Corps of Engineers or of the office, bureau, or department concerned.

Act April 27, 1914, c. 72, 38 Stat. 369.

This is a paragraph of the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

A provision somewhat similar relating to payment for subsistence supplies furnished by the War Department to another department, contained in the similar act for the fiscal year 1912, act March 3, 1911, c. 209, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 358.

A provision somewhat similar relating to payment for ordnance or ordnance stores transferred by the War Department to another department, contained in the similar act for the fiscal year 1913, act August 24, 1912, c. 391, is set forth in "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, p. 358.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 359-363.)

RES. MAY 8, 1914, NO. 25. Joint resolution designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day, and for other purposes. (38 Stat. 770.)

President authorized to issue proclamation calling upon officials to display flag on Government buildings on second Sunday in May.

Whereas the service rendered the United States by the American mother is the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration; and

Whereas we honor ourselves and the mothers of America when we do anything to give emphasis to the home as the fountain head of the State; and

Whereas the American mother is doing so much for the home, the moral uplift and religion, hence so much for good government and humanity: Therefore be it

Resolved * * * That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the Government officials to display the United States flag on all Government buildings, and the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places, on the second Sunday in May, as a public expression of our love and reverence for the mothers of our country.

Res. May 8, 1914, No. 25, s. 1, 38 Stat. 770.

Second Sunday in May designated Mother's Day.

SEC. 2. That the second Sunday in May shall hereafter be designated and known as Mother's Day, and it shall be the duty of the President to request its observance as provided for in this resolution.

Res. May 8, 1914, No. 25, s. 2, 38 Stat. 771.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 363-368.)

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

Restriction on the maintenance and establishment of branches of the Government Printing Office.

No money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used for maintaining more than one branch of the Government Printing Office in any one building occupied by any executive department or departments of the Government, nor shall any branch of the Government Printing Office be established hereafter unless specifically authorized by law.

Act August 1, 1914, c. 220, s. 1, 38 Stat. 673.

This is a paragraph of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

ACT APRIL 6, 1914, c. 52. (38 Stat. 312.)

Use of paper owned by executive departments in work therefor.

Paper now owned by any executive department or other Government establishment at Washington, District of Columbia, may be used by the Government Printing Office in executing work for such department or establishment.

Act April 6, 1914, c. 52, s. 1, 38 Stat. 328.

This is a paragraph, under the heading "Government Printing Office," in the urgent deficiencies appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 and prior years, cited above.

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

Allotment of appropriation for printing and binding.

That no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby appropriated for the public printing and for the public binding shall be expended in the first two quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one-fourth thereof may be expended in either of the last two quarters of the fiscal year, except that, in addition thereto, in either of said last quarters the unexpended balances of allotments for preceding quarters may be expended; and no department or Government establishment shall consume in any such period a greater percentage of its allotment than can be lawfully expended during the same period of the whole appropriation.

Restriction on printing and binding.

Money appropriated under the foregoing allotments shall not be expended for printing or binding for any of the executive departments or other Government establishments except such as shall be certified in writing to the Public Printer by the respective heads or chiefs thereof to be necessary to conduct the ordinary and routine business required by law of such executive departments or Government establishments, and except such reports, monographs, bulletins, or other publications as are authorized by law or specifically provided for in appropriations herein; all other printing required

or deemed necessary or desirable by heads of executive departments or other Government establishments or offices or bureaus thereof shall be done only as Congress shall from time to time authorize.

Restriction on detail of employees of Government Printing Office to other executive branches of the public service.

No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing Office while detailed for or performing service in any other executive branch of the public service of the United States unless such detail be authorized by law.

* * * * *

A paragraph, here omitted, prohibiting the use of appropriations for maintaining more than one branch of the Government Printing Office in any one building occupied by an executive department, and prohibiting the establishment of any branch of the Government Printing Office unless specifically authorized by law, is set forth above.

Apportionment of expenditures to work executed.

All expenditures from appropriations made herein under Government Printing Office, except appropriations for salaries and for stores and general expenses in and for the office of superintendent of documents, shall be equitably apportioned and charged by the Public Printer to each publication or work executed under any of the foregoing allotments, so that the total charges for work done from the appropriations aforesaid shall not be less than the total amount actually expended from all of said appropriations.

Act August 1, 1914, c. 223, s. 1, 38 Stat. 673.

These are paragraphs, under the head "Public Printing and Binding," of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

The first paragraph set forth above is a reenactment, in the same words, of provisions of the sundry civil appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1912, which was repeated in the subsequent similar acts previous to this act.

The last paragraph set forth above reenacts in the same words a paragraph of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1911, which was repeated in the subsequent similar acts previous to this act.

ACT AUGUST 1, 1914, c. 223. (38 Stat. 609.)

Printing and binding annual reports; requirements as to copy, etc.

SEC. 9. Appropriations herein for printing and binding shall not be used for any annual report or the accompanying documents unless the head of each executive department, or other branch of the public service, or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia making such a report shall furnish copy to the Public Printer in the following manner: Copies of the documents accompanying such annual reports on or before the fifteenth day of October of each year; copies of the annual reports on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year; and complete revised proofs of the accompanying documents and the annual reports on the tenth and twentieth days of November of each year, respectively.

Act August 1, 1914, c. 223, s. 9, 38 Stat. 680.

These are provisions of the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, cited above.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 368-378.)

FRANKS AND FRANKING.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 378-381.)

TELEGRAPHHS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 381-383.)

ACT OCTOBER 22, 1914, c. 331. (38 Stat. 745.)

Tax imposed on telegraph and telephone messages; messages of officers and employees of Government on official business exempt.

Telegraph and telephone messages: It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation owning or operating any telegraph or telephone line or lines to make within thirty days after the expiration of each month a sworn statement to the collector of internal revenue in each of their respective districts, stating the number of dispatches, messages, or conversations originated at each of their respective exchanges, toll stations, or offices, and transmitted thence over their lines during the preceding month for which a charge of 15 cents or more was imposed, and for each of such messages or conversations the said person, firm, or corporation shall collect from the person paying for the message or conversation a tax of 1 cent in addition to the regular charges for the message or conversation, which tax the said person, firm, or corporation shall in turn pay to the said collector of internal revenue of their respective districts: * * * *And provided further,* That messages of officers and employees of the Government on official business shall be exempt from the taxes herein imposed upon telegraphic and telephonic messages.

Act October 22, 1914, c. 331, s. 22, 38 Stat. 761.

These are provisions of "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," cited above.

LEGAL SERVICES AND CLAIMS.

(See "Laws Applicable to the United States Department of Agriculture," 1912, pp. 384-389.)

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